RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR FIRUOZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 161- BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

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AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

32 Pillars of Strength

to prop up your decaying body

for RUPEE ONE only.

They are the world-renowned

Atank Nigrah Pills.

Particulars from

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
10 July	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
31 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	KANPURA* ..	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA †† ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA‡ ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA‡ ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		8,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†† ..		10,602
22 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr	NARKUNDA‡ ..		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN‡ ..		20,847

‡ Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‖ First Class Passengers only.

†† Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles,—£72, £62 and £46.
2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "hina."

§ The CHINA will call at Karachi leaving that port on the 24th March.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction	$120
To Marseilles and back	$100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1926		
15th July	MADURA ..	8,975
29th ,,	MANTALA ..	8,965
12th August	MANORA ..	7,888
4th Nov.	MANTALA ..	8,246
25th ,,	MANTOLA ..	8,965
16th Dec.		

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
15th July	NAGPORE ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia

* Cargo steamer Does not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
9th July	VARSOVA ..	Basrah via Karachi
14th ,,	BANKURA ..	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf
21st ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.

Owing to the Monsoon Season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
GENOA MARU	6785	27 June	13 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	10 July
SYDNEY MARU	4105	5 July	20 July
TOYOOKA MARU	7098	16 July	30 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.

*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 26279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS.
Lalubhai Samaldas, Esq., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
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Anant Narayan Datar Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmb) Sar Subha Baroda State).
Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Major R. S. Parab (Khangi Karbhari, Baroda State).
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

Manufactured at
THE MOST UPTODATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

produces most perfect concrete.

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT"
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS:

SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000
	£ 6,666,666
Reserve Funds	F 43,196,861
	£ 3,599,738

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—32, Esplanade Road

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

WHO KNOWS

What is going to happen?

But

1. Mumtaz muddle, Bureaucratic tactics, renowned Indian Chiefs driven to misfortunes, Mahatma Gandhi's mental and bodily changes, Ramsay Macdonald Labour Government's expected brutal murder soon after its birth, recent Japan an American Earthquakes, the recent fall in Broach-Cotton from 425, 410 to 340, all these important events, predicted long before, turned exact!

By

THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE, C. I.

2. In your case too their predictions must turn correct; consult and remove your present worries in all matters!!

3. Send your birth data with time, date, month and year with 5 to 10 Rs. remittance and see your past, present and future, how wonderfully and exactly is predicted!!!

! CHECK FAILURES! SAVE LOSSES !

Our representative:—
Short stay:— WATSON HOTEL, Room No. 111, NEAR MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

COTTON FORECAST;—A SPECIALITY.

Prof. GAJJAR'S RENOWNED SPECIFICS

FOR DIFFERENT CHRONIC COMPLAINTS

AGUE MIXTURE:—For Malaria, Dengue etc.

LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative for Constipation.

TONIC SOLUTION:—For General Debility and in convalescent period.

COUGH PILLS:—For Bronchitis and Cold, Cough etc.

All B. P. Tinctures, Balm, Tooth Powder, Cologne Water, etc.

APPLY TO:—

THE IONIC PHARMACY

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the vouchers.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Persian to join service immediately. Experienced man preferred. Apply with testimonials stating the salary expected to the MANAGER, New English School, Nadiad.
A 26924

WANTED by well established Life Insurance Company, INFLUENTIAL DISTRICT AGENTS and CANVASSERS in Bombay Presidency, Berar and Central Provinces, to secure Life Insurance business. Terms—pay, Commission and Bonus. Apply stating age, previous experience, etc., to Box No. 1748, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3473

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Rapid Successful Training. Boarding Seat FREE, Railfare Paid, Prospectus on 2 annas stamp.—Director, Royal Telegraph School, Registered, Delhi.
A R3398

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Miraj, Jubbulpore, Sholapur, Miraj, Bangalore, Mysore and Jhansi. Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED— ENGAGEMENT anywhere, Court's sanction necessary! Please write DARAB JAGOSE, Bhaya Street, Nanpura, Surat.
B R3472

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

G. D. A. Enrolments have begun at BAT-LIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE. The finest results achieved by this Institute this year at this Examination positively prove its superior training. The new Session has already commenced from the 21st June. We invite thorough inquiries before joining. YUSUF BUILDING, Fort Bombay.
M26773

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE.—Important and New Discoveries in. A wonderful instructive BOOKLET FREE. Bernard Palissyoo, Rawalpindi.
L T.F.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—GLAZED NEWSPRINT in 17½ inches Reels (Manufactured in Scandinavia). Very good quality. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
N

PROFESSION.

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag. Dist.
P R3426

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from the middle and APPLES, end of July, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Pundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3162

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH.
CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21262.

SURPLUS STOCKS, salvage, secondhand machinery, going concerns stock goodwill secondhand cars. Local auctioneers are prepared to dispose at best prices and quick sales. Particulars to Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 26807

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LALJI BHAGWANDAS TRIVEDI alias LALJI BHAGWANJI TRIVEDI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, lien, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Esplanade Road, Yusuf Building, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Government land or ground situate, lying and being at Santa Cruz in the village Danda Taluka South Salsette, Zilla Bombay Suburban in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and containing by admeasurement 1106 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of Plot No. 50, Towns Planning Scheme No. 2 Santa Cruz and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with Plots No. 48 and 49 under Old Survey No. 298, Pot No. 1, New Survey No. 356, Pot No. 1, Entry No. 2394 and bounded, on or towards the North by a public road, on or towards the East by the property of the Vendor, on or towards the South partly by the property of the Vendor and partly by the property of Indranarayan B. Vakil and on the West by a public road.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1926.
SHAH & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
26928

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VRAJLAL VALLABHJI, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Vithalwadi, without the Fort of Bombay ... Deceased.

DWARKADAS VALLABHJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Vithalwadi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this First day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. PERCIVAL

The 1st day of July, 1926.
Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Petitioner's Attorneys
26925

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MOTILAL VALLABHJI, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, resided at Vithalwadi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

DWARKADAS VALLABHJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Vithalwadi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this First day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 1st day of July 1926.
Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Petitioner's Attorneys
26926

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

SHORT CAUSE SUIT NO. 2366 OF 1925.
JESINGBHAI MOHANLAL ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
SHAH MULCHAND MATHRADAS ..... Defendant.

To,
SHAH MULCHAND MATHARADAS.

TAKE NOTICE that 26th August, 1926, is fixed for hearing of the above suit filed against you by the Plaintiff for recovery of Rs. 18,001 when you are ordered to attend the Court with all your witnesses.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1926.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.
Messrs MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
26921

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3602 of 1924.

Messrs. SALEMAHOMED DHARAMSEY AND COMPANY ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
ABDUL CADAR PAPA DADA and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 4th day of February, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 6th day of August, 1926, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Love Lane, Mazagaon, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 648 (six hundred and forty-eight) square yards or thereabouts, out of which about 100 square yards are covered by the road in front and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9/3693 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 6217 (18) and Street No. 53G, and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 10/3693 in the occupation of Jan Mahomed Gangjee and Meherally Gangjee, on or towards the West by the property bearing New Survey No. 8/3693 in the occupation of Gangaram Chowan, on or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 2/3693 in the occupation of Latufalli Bhimji and another and on or towards the South by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 17/3693 and 13/3693 in the occupation respectively of Dharamsi Meghji and another and Pestonji Edalji Mody.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM and MADAN, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1926.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
26883

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. WASUDEV SHANTARAM SUKHTHANKER and DINANATH SHANTARAM SUKHTHANKER have contracted to sell to our client, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sadashiv Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 299, New No. 2028, Old Survey No. 536, and New Survey No. 7310 and Cadastral Survey No. 537 of Girgaum Division, and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 918 and Street No. 4 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Sadashiv Street, on or towards the West by the part of Goolam Saheb Jitaykar, on or towards the North by the property of Chandrabhagabai Narayen Bhendi and on or towards the South by the property of Moolchand Ramchandra.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1926.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
26929

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

(SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY. AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE PROPERTY AT KAPADWANJ.

By the order of K. M. Talevarkhan Esq., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Ebrahim Mulla Abdul Hussein Patla and Abdul Kadar Mulla Abdul Hussein Patla (insolvents), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th day of July, 1926 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

One bungalow at Kapadwanj on Somnath Road near Railway Line bearing Survey No. 6743, Old Revenue No. or City Survey or Municipal No. 348/2, area 15833 square yards assessment Rs. 2-9-0 standing in the name of Ebrahim Abdul Housein and Abdul Kaddar Abdul Housein, alleged to have been equitably mortgaged to their sister Amtuljabai. No Equitable Mortgage has been produced nor has the Vendor admitted the same.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Purnanand Chuhwalla and Jasubhoy, Solicitors, at their office at 77, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SANDHURST ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Bai Ramabai wife of Ramchandra Balkrishna Bhat and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Nazarally Khanbhoy Najwalla and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 18th day of July, 1923, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 31st day of July, 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the messuage, tenements standing thereon situate and being Plot No. 26 of the Sandhurst Road (East) estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 575 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 4606 and 4695 and Cadastral Survey No. 3599 Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on the East by the land of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay on the South by the land of the said Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay laid out as a service passage on the West by a public passage and on the North by Dharamsi Street and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6845 to 6847, 8004 and 8005, Street Nos. 4, 5, 33 to 39, 3 to 5 to 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 to 17 to 19 and 21 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, please apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.
139, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT BAZAR GATE STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Messrs. Vishwanath F. Vaidya, Purshotum Kanji, Vassonji Naronjee Bhimji, Girdharlal Harilal Mehta and Jamnadas Ramdas, the present Trustees of the Kanji Khetsey Charities pursuant to the directions contained in the Judge's order made herein in suit No. 1491 of 1914 (The Advocate-General vs. Prangovind Shivrprasad and ors.) on 9th April, 1926, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

All that piece of Government land the cess whereof has since been redeemed with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the west side of the Bazar Gate Street admeasuring about 115 square yards assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2206, Street Nos. 96-98 and bearing Collector's New No. 5693, New Survey No. 8665 and Cadastral Survey No. 1328 of Fort Division and bounded on the East by the said Bazar Gate Street, on the West partly by the property of Haridas Cooverji and partly by that of Jadhowji Meghji, on the North by the property of Mulchand Vassonji and on the South by the property of Gangji Lukhmidas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Trustees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, [illegible]
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4.30 P.M. (S. T.). GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESOTRS. AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT TARDEO, ARTHUR ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Modi Ranchhoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Devji Dharsey and others and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of July, 1922, and made between Haji Valimahomed Moti and others of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th July, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land admeasuring one thousand five hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 522, Collector's New No. 54031, Old Survey No. 449 and New Survey No. 3/3396 and Cadastral Survey No. 342 together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3885 (1), 3885 (2) and No. 3885 (3) and Street No. 12-14-16, 16A and 16B, situate at and on the West side of Arthur Road, Tardeo, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Arthur Road, on or towards the West and North by the property of Bai Rehmatbai, widow of Jairajbhai Pirbhai and on or towards the South by the property of Nensey Khairaj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Modi Ranchhoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST WEEK!
LAST PERFORMANCE!!

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Gackwad of Baroda

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
With stage
AT THE RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY
On SATURDAY, 10th July, 1926, at 8-30 P.M.
SWAYAMWAR.
On SUNDAY, 11th July, 1926, at 3 P.M.
MENAKA.

LAST DAY.
TO SEE THE
HINDOOSTAN FILM CO.'S
BHAKTA PRALLAHD
Extra show TO-DAY at 3-30
NOVELTY CINEMA
Grant Road—Tram Terminus
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

DON'T MISS THE FUN! AN AVALANCHE OF LAUGHS

HAROLD LLOYD IN 'NOW OR NEVER'

3 REEL COMEDY.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE includes THE DERBY.

Time 6-30 and 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA—ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT and During this Week

Sharda Film Company

Presents

"GULAB THE VIRTUOUS"

Featuring

Miss MARY and Miss TARA

ALSO BEAUTIFUL

STAGE DANCE

BY

Miss SHANTADEVI.

Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE

NEW CHARNI ROAD

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY

Rupees **90**

Will bring you securedly packed and freight paid to your Station

WELLINGTON All British

Gent's Roadster cycle with Dunlop Cord Tyres, B. S. A. free wheel, 2 rim brakes, mud-guards, 3 coil comfortable spring saddle rubber pedals, Lucas pathfinder oil lamp, King of bells, Dunlop plated pump, toolbag, complete set of tools, oiler. Rs. 25 must be sent as advance by M. O the balance by V. P. P.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.

Hornby Road, Bombay, and East Street, Poona.

MACHINERY, RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL STORES. SANITARY WARE, STOVES, LAGGING, ETC.

Clubwalla & Co.

WRITE FOR ENQUIRY. GET LOWEST QUOTATIONS. NEAR PETIT LIBRARY. OFF HORNBY RD. BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. the VICEROY of INDIA

AND

H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.

V. V. WAGH

SCULPTOR

6, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY 4.

Marble and bronze busts and statues executed to order.

Full size bronze statues of Lok. TILAK and DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for sale.

ASTROLOGER, who predicted Mahatma Gandhi's Release.

Send Your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions, Re. 1; each extra question As. 4. Annual reading (Monthly detail), Rs. 2. For businessmen (Weekly detail), One year; Rs. 10. Complete life-reading, (Daily) 500. For other particulars, Apply to:—THE MANAGER, Hanuman Astrological Office, Tiruttani, Chittoor District. *Correspondence in English only.*

THE ANDHRA PATRIKA writes: "We received on 7-11-1923 from V. K. Satagopacharlar, Tiruttani a letter (published in our issue) 12-11-23), predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5-2-1924 at 7 a. m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of his astrologer to the public."

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE

ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS

(Princess Street, Bombay.)

Have elevated, their Tailoring to an Art

MACHINE TOOLS for WORKSHOPS

SUCH AS

Lathes, Drills, Planning, Panching, Shearing, Milling Machines, Blowers, Twist Drills, etc.

DELIVERY FROM STOCK

BATLIBOI & Co.,

MACHINERY MERCHANTS,

Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 8.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs 1310
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1380
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1365

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 129½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125½

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 153 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 201 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 1/2

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 276½.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dols 4-86.7/16.
London—Paris Frcs 181.25
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.11.
London—Brussels Frcs 191.00
London—Rome Liras 145.09
London—Berlin Marks 20 45

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market quiet—dull.

London, July 7.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 15/16.
Bar Gold 24/4/11½.
Bar Silver Spot 30 1/16 quietly steady.

London, July 7.

Exchange on London in Paris 182.00
Exchange on London in Germany 20.42½
Exchange on London in Italy 142.27
Exchange Stockholm 18.14
Exchange Oslo 22.16
Exchange Amsterdam 12.11 1/4
Exchange Switzerland 25.12
Exchange Athens 387.50

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 8.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 27/32
Bank Demand	1/5 7/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 M/st	1/6 5/32
Fcs Demand	1314
American Dollars	276 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	153 1/2
Shanghai	201 1/4
Japan	129 3/4
Singapore	157 1/2

Market steady.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 8.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/8/3
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/3/5
National Bank Bar Gold 21/11/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/3
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/0
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/12
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/14
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/11.

London, July 7.

Bar gold ready s. 84.11½
Silver ready d. 30/1
Silver forward d. 30/2

TONE OF SILVER:—

Quiet. India bought for shipment.

London, July 7.

Rentes 3 per cent. 47
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 1/8
Tone of Silver:—Business small. Market closed quietly steady.
Interest day to day loans 4 1/8 per cent.
Interest 7 days market loans 4 per cent.
Discount, Bank of England rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay July 8.

3 Months 4 1/4 per cent.
6 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 2½ per cent.
Money 1 Month 2 1/4 per cent.
Money 3 Months 2 per cent.
Money 6 Months 2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Easy.

A COMBINATION FOR THE RICH TO BECOME MANLY AND HEALTHY

ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI

is the best nerve tonic for over worked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old & hopeless impotent. This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 30 Pills.

ANANGA PROBHA OIL.

An external liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji, 177 (B.), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, July 9.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Rajputana, 9415, London, 17/7 M M and Co.
3 Aquileia, 4201, Genoa, 15/7, L Italina. M
4 Wildenfels, 3794, Karachi, 15/7 L E Edwardes Ltd.
5 Sado Maru, 3627, Japan 10/7, N Y Kaisha.
6 Madura, 5464, 16/7, M M and Co.
7 City of Hankow 4765, Karachi N.F. K 9/7 Nixon & Co.
8 Stanley Hall, 2657, Antwerp, 10/7 K Nixon and Co.
11 Genoa Maru 5001 Colombo 12/7 N Y Kaisha.
12 Dred George Lloyd, 400, N F, N.F., Mazagon Dock Co.
13 Jamnagar, 279, Jamnagar, N F, Lalji Naranji and Co.
17 Arbistan, 3189, Rangoon, 8/7, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ahmedi 1331, Karachi, 10/7, S Hassam and Co.
2 Tarantia, 3098, Liverpool, 20/7, Graham Trading Co.
3 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, 14/7 M M and Co.
5 Indira, 298, M'Coast 11/7, Bombay Steamships.
6 Ocean Monarch, 2398, Rangoon, 13/7 Scindia S N Co..
8 Sydney Maru, 2523, Osaka, 19/7, N Y Kaisha.
10/11 Tacoma Maru, 3642, Japan 13/7, O S Kaisha.
16 Laxmi, 124, N F N F R Assaria and Co

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Cranfield, 3273 N F, N F, M M and Co.
B Canara, 3889, Rangoon 18/7, M M and Co.
F Garmula, 3234, N F, N F, M M and Co.
L/M Haresfield, 3212, Calcutta 11/7, M M and Co.
O Padma, 298, Malabar Coast, N F, Bombay Steamships.

REPORT OF A. NORDEN & CO.

Bombay, July 8.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Cotton Cabin, Mumbadevi, Bombay, received on Thursday the following cable from their friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"General feeling influenced by the reports of poor fruiting and prevalence of insects owing to showery conditions. Think complaint is exaggerated, favour sales on rally."

DISCOUNT.

London, July 7.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4 per cent.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/8 per cent.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 1/4 per cent.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, July 7.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92 3/8
War Loan 5 per cent. £101
Conversion Loan £76
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £102
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. £55 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. £56 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) £70
Government Securities 3 per cent. £69

GOLD.

Bombay, July 8.

Ready: 21/5/3
Vaida Asad:—Opening 21/7/9, highest 21/8/0, at 6 p.m. 21/8/0
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/8/3, highest 21/8/6, at 6 p.m. 21/8/6
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asad:—Opening 0/1/0.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/2/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 8.

Ready:—68/14/0
Vaida Asad:—Opening 68/15/0, highest 68/15/3, at 6 p.m. 68/15/3
Vaida Sravan: Opening 68/12/0, highest 68/12/3, at 6 p.m. 68/12/3
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asad:—Opening 0/9/0
Vaida Sarvan:—Opening 0/14/0
Tone:—Market steady.

SHARES.

London, July 7.

Hongkong Bank £132 1/2
Characterd Bank £21 1/2
National Bank £48 1/4
P. & O. Bank £9 3/4
Eastern Bank £5 7/8

That Kruschen Feeling.

Grandpa takes Kruschen and spite of his age feels fit enough to play leapfrog with anyone! That is the "Kruschen feeling." He gets it by dropping into his morning cup of tea or coffee as much Kruschen Salts as will cover a silver 4-anna piece.

Depression, headache, listlessness, constipation are all due to your liver and kidneys not working properly, and allowing poisons to collect in your body. You need six salts to get to wash those poisons out—the getting which your body ought to Kruschen our food. If it is not six salts you cannot keep well, to-day, take a daily dose just these and you too can know Get a bottle to feel as fit as the first of health, young as the youngest. is like

Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.

Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars

Before he is as big as Father

he will have to grow a lot and he requires plenty of Calcium for the formation of his frame and teeth.

Our daily food contains calcium, but very little. It is often insufficient during the growing period of a child and the deficiency shows itself in bad teeth and a delicate constitution.

Let your boy start with strong teeth and a sturdy frame on life's journey. Give him Kalzana. As calcium is necessary for the building up of nerves, muscles and brains, Kalzana will not only give him stronger teeth and bones, but will prevent and conquer general debility.

Kalzana contains Calcium in a particular combination discovered by Prof. Loew of Munich University. In this combination it is easily digested and readily absorbed by the millions of cells of which our body is composed.

That well-known medical paper "The Practitioner" writes:

"Kalzana acts efficiently in promoting the growth of strong bones and healthy teeth."

Give your child a sound constitution with

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD.

Makes strong bones and teeth and prevents diseases arising from a deficiency of Calcium in the body, such as Scrofula, Rickets, Excessive Perspiration, Malaria, Skin diseases, etc.

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

Sold at all chemists and stores.

ESTABLISHED 1871

BEST BY TEST

SURPLUS ASSETS DISCLOSED AS PROFITS AVERAGES ABOUT

Rs. 28 per Thousand per year

BY THE

Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Socy. Ld.,

BEST INDIAN LIFE OFFICE,

CONTROLLED BY MEMBERS THEMSELVES.

Apply—D. J. CADDIE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

170, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 8.

A further advance of 9 to 5 points in New York futures has been reported today. The market improved on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 16 to 20 points up. The advance was due to some buying.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents, Messrs. M. and B. Stern, have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"The weekly weather report of the States Agricultural Bureau says that "The weekly weather report ... excellent the progress has been ... Southern parts There are some complai... due to insects and ... Co. have received Messrs. Dren... dated 7th instant from the following ... friends, Messrs. J. H. their ... Co.:—

Spring ... the market is uncertain, looks ... market would do better in consequence of better trade demand and fear of damage from insects. U. S. Government report favourable. We suggest the following straddle:—Buy May Liverpool and sell October Liverpool."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 7th instant as under:—

"General feeling influenced by reports of poor fruiting and prevalence of insects owing to showery conditions. Think complaint exaggerated. Favour sales on rallies."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 7th instant (4 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Weather favourable. Crop progressing favourably."

Although a small advance was reported in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning half a rupee lower with Broach July-August at Rs. 333 and closed at Rs. 331½. Exporters and Commission Houses were moderate sellers, whilst Bazar operators were buyers. Broach April-May opened at Rs. 312½ and declining to Rs. 310½ closed at the same rate. Commission Houses were sellers whilst Shroffs were moderate buyers. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 310½ and closed steady at Rs. 311. Bazar operators were moderate sellers.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 321½ and eased to Rs. 320 on scattered selling. On Exporters and Shroffs buying the market advanced to Rs. 323 and closed at Rs. 321½. December-January opened at Rs. 295 and fluctuating within a small range closed at Rs. 293½. F. G. Bengal July and December-January were nominally quoted Rs. 254 and Rs. 244 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and the demand was restricted to nice quality only.

The Marwari Bazar and the Sewri markets will be closed to-morrow on account of the sad death of Seth Oomar Sobani, and we will not issue our report.

COTTON.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 8.
6 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April-May	332½
Fully Good Broach July-August	311
Fully Good Bengal July	255
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	244½
Fine Oomra July	323
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	294½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 8.

M G Bengal—Superfine 281, Fine 269, F Good 257, Good 247.

M G S Punjab—Superfine 275, Fine 263, F Good 251, Good 241.

M G Oomra No. 3—Superfine 333, Fine 322, F Good 307.

M G Central Provinces No. 1—Superfine 362, Fine 352, F Good 337.

M G Central Provinces No. 2—Superfine 352, Fine 342, F Good 327.

M G Broach No. 2—Superfine 353, Fine 345, F Good 337, Good 329.

M G Punjab/American—Superfine 363, Fine 355, F Good 347, Good 339.

M G Sawgin/Dharwar—Superfine 363, Fine 355, F Good 347, Good 339.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 8.

Fully Good Broach April-May	332
Fully Good Broach July-August	311
Fully Good Bengal July	254
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	244
Fine Oomra July	322
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	294
Good Southerns Aug.-Sept.	311

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BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 8

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st September This year	1st September Last year
Khan...dia	10	2,90,476	2,94,856
C...and Nagar	561	2,21,265	2,05,132
Hyderabad-Gaorani		73,970	97,942
Berar	223	4,73 512	5,67,188
Central Provinces	202	2,45,487	2,56,853
Total Comras	1,611	16,77,720	17,58,677
Dholera		2,77,773	3,03,444
N.W. Provinces		1,29,516	1,31,867
Rajputana	369	1,08,962	78,137
Sind-Punjab	329	2,91,138	3,61,643
Broach		3,12,040	4,85,974
Coompta & Dharwar	416	1,38,215	1,70,179
Westerns-Northerns	1,606	93,108	89,325
Coconada		2,634	1,656
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	4,600	58,325	31,089
Persian		4,348	4,705
American		17,257	4,649
Egyptian and African		72,341	57,964
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,347	3,491
Total	9,077	31,86,724	34,86,900

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 1st July This year	Last year
Europe	2,334	5,07,947	6,34,813
Japan & China	9,012	16,38,381	18,04,696
Coast Ports		22,503	21,042
Up-country by Rail		94,112	14,188
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		49 816	44,599
Total	11,346	23,97,561	25,19,338

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 8.

	Ready Now.	
Bengal Superfine M. G	255/60	.....
Bengal Fine M G	240/45	.....
Bengal F G M G	220/30	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	240	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	225/30	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	335/40	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	330/35	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	330/35	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	315/20	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	315/25	.....
Arvi Dino M G	325/25	.....
Amrabti Fine M G	295/305	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	290/300	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	260/70	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	330/60	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	330/35	.....
Broach F G M G	300/05	.....
Muthia Fine M G	240/45	.....
Muthia F G M G	220/25	.....
Dharwar S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	355/65	.....
Westerns M G	295/305	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Muraj M G	335/40	.....
Cambodia F G M G	380/90	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	380/390	.....
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	300/05	.....
Dhollera F G M G	290/300	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 8.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th July, 1926:—

Cotton	9,077 bales.
Wheat	12,579 cwts.
Linseed	4,130 cwts.
Rape, etc.	32 cwts.
Gingellyseed	535 cwts.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	1,442 cwts.
Castorseed	2,506 cwts.
Rice	40,420 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,753 cwts.
Cottonseed	3,315 cwts.
Mowraseed	4,607 cwts.
Gram	1,619 cwts.
Juwar	1,717 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	500 cwts.
Bajri	393 cwts.
Coal	1,059 tons.

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 7.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 300 bales.
Total Day's Imports nil.

Mid. Americans Spot	9.37
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis	16.05

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	17.99
October	16.50
January	16.45

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

July	18.05
October	16.54
January	16.47

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—

July	17.57
October	16.28

Liverpool, July 7.

October	8.70 +.13
December	8.65+.19
January	8.64+.19
March	8.69+.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 7.

Spot Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

July	8.97+.16
August	8.84+.18
September	8.75+.18
October	8.70+.19
November	8.64+.20
December	8.63+.19
January	8.64+.19
February	8.64+.19
March	8.69+.20
April	8.69+.21
May	8.73+.20
June	8.71+.20
July	8.71+.21

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 7.

October	16.52+.09
December	16.48+.06
January	16.44+.08
March	16.62+.07

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 7.

July	14.67+.07
August	14.60+.07
September	14.46+.06
October	14.28—.02
November	14.23+.05
December	14.07+.05
January	14.03+.05
February	14.01+.05
March	13.97+.05
April	13.97+.05
May	13.92+.05
June	13.93+.05
July	13.92+.05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Scinde Good	5.95
Scinde Fully Good	6.25
Scinde Fine	6.55
Bengal Good	6.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.35
Bengal Fine	6.65
Oomra Good	6.80
Oomra Fully Good	7.10
Oomra Fine	7.40
Broach Good	7.35
Broach Fully Good	7.75
Broach Fine	8.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 7.

To-day's Opening.	
July	9.00+.19
September	8.75+.18
October	8.70+.19
December	8.64+.18
January	8.64+.19
March	8.66+.17
May	8.70+.17
EGYPTIAN:—	
November	14.45+.27
January	14.20+.22

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 7.

COTTON:—	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000
FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—	
October	16.52
December	16.48
January	16.44
March	16.62
Spot Cotton at New York	18.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17.74
FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—	
July	17.49
October	16.29
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19 7/8
Demand Bills	4.85.93

JUTE SHARES.

The following telegram has been received by Mr. C. M. Parekh:—

"Jute shares closed firm. The Jute acreage forecast over 36 lakhs bales. Figures have been well received, and are in our opinion favourable to the mills, but many mills are still reported working at a loss. While immediate outlook does not warrant recommending purchase shares, we must point out our possibility, that shares may continue to rise on the next year's prospects, which are now definitely good on the forecast and that there may be no opportunity of buying cheaper."

WHEAT

London, July 7.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs. July sellers 54/9
Rosario Santa Fe 58 1/2 lbs. July nominal 54/6
Tone: Firm.
Wheat, Australian July value 58/6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi July, sellers 57
Wheat Choice White Karachi Afloat paid and sellers 56/6
Tone: Firm.

SEEDS.

London, July 7.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata):
July/August Hull paid £16 1/8
August/September Hull pair £16 1/4
Cottonseed, Bombay:—
July/August sellers £8 1/8
Castorseed, Bombay:—
July/August sellers £16 7/8
Linseed, Bombay:
July/August sellers £18 3/4
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usu l Bold, ton, July/August nominal £21
Rapeseed, Toria ton, July/August sellers £21 7/8
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat ton, July/Aug. nominal £22 5/8
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore ton, July/August nominal £20 1/4
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore ton, July/Aug. sellers £22 1/2

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 8.

Jute:—Albion 450, Alliance 483, Anglo-India 375, Auckland 233, Barnagore 163, Bally 170, Birla 7/8, Belvedere 465, Budge-Budge 440, Caledonian 490, Chapdani 140, Clive 34/4, Craig 4/6, Cheviot 245, Dalhousie 370, Delta 462, Empire 51/8, Fort Gloster 790, Fort William 272, Gondalpara 860, Courepore 630, Hukumchand 9/12, Hooghly 68, Howrah 38/4, Kamarhatty 565, Kankanarrah 463, Kelvin 785, Khardah 413, Kinnison 950, Lansdowne 267, Lawrence 594, Lothian 390, Naihati 438, National 27/10, New Central 565, Northbrook 48/12, Nudea 43, Orient 210, Presidency 7/1, Reliance 59, Soorah 25/8, Standard 385, Union 540, Waverly 6/4, Hessian 15/7, Jute 64.

Cotton:—Agra United -/11, Bengal Nagpur 18/10, Dunbar 144, Keshavram Cotton 44/4.

Coal:—Burrakur 19/4, Raneegunge 27/2.

Miscellaneous:—B.B. Petroleum 4/12, B I. Corporation 4/6, Burma Corp 11/4, I. I. Still 7/4, I. Standard Wagon 26, Marshalls 3/4, Thorney Croft 1/12, Imperial Bank 1670, Imperial Conty. 425.

Remarks:—Jute shares opened steady. Closing strong, undertone strong. Government securities firm. 3½ per cent Govt. Paper 76/12, 5 per cent Loan (1945-55) 108/2, 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88/4.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay).

Bombay, July 8.

	Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI	
Textile	„ 0 12 9
Century	„ 0 12 0
Jacob	„ 0 12 0
E. D. Sassoon	„ 0 12 0
Elphinstone	„ 0 11 6
Apollo	„ 0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.—	
Standard	Per lb. 1 1 3
Century	„ 1 1 0
Century 6404-8705	„ 1 1 0
Hindustan	„ 1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)	„ 1 1 6
Phoenix	„ 1 1 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„ 1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	„ 1 0 9
Kaliamardan	„ 1 1 0
Daud Sahib	„ 1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weights) No. 5202/5803:—	
Rachael Mill	Per lb. 1 2 0
Hindustan	„ 1 1 6
David Mill	„ 1 2 0
Apollo	„ 1 2 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—	
Swan Finlay	„ 1 1 6
Gold Mohor	„ 1 0 6
Textile (Hand)	Per lb. 1 0 3
Spring (Merchant)	„ 1 0 3
Century (Bugle)	„ 1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	„ 1 0 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	„ 1 0 0
Sakuntala	„ 1 0 0
Sundari Brand	„ 1 0 0
Globe	„ 0 15 0
Rachael	„ 0 15 6
Palkhi	„ 1 0 6
Maher	„ 1 0 0
LEPAD.	
Spring	„ 1 0 0
Textile	„ 1 0 0
Century	„ 0 15 6
Maher	„ 1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	„ 1 2 0
Jacob	„ 1 1 0
Century	„ 1 2 0
Mun Mill	„ 1 2 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	„ 1 1 6
Century	„ 1 1 0
Jacob E D.	„ 1 0 0
Mun Mill	„ 1 2 0
1386 Tata	„ 3 2 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 8:—	
Bombay Cotton	Per piece 4 4 0
Jamshed	„ 4 4 0
Century	„ 4 10 0
Pearl Pabaney £5	„ 4 6 0
Hindustan No. 902	„ 4 14 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5800 Sholapur	„ 11 8 0
2020 Jacob	„ 6 4 0
5800 Kurla	„ 9 2 0
1325 Morarji	„ 6 6 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney	„ 8 10 0
Hindustan	„ 8 14 0
E D Rachael	„ 7 0 0
SALITA:—	
Century	„ 0 15 9
Textile	„ 0 15 9
Spring (Merchant)	„ 1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor	Per piece 2 9 0
777 Crescent	„ 2 8 0
Apollo David	„ 2 7 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—	
Kanta	Per lb. 1 5 0
Grtat	„ 1 4 6
Phoenix	„ 1 5 0
Tata	„ 1 4 6
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.	
Hindustan	„ 1 1 6
David	„ 1 0 9
Mahel	„ 1 1 0
Market Dull.	

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year

For over 20 years Virol has been prescribed by doctors and used in Hospitals. During all this time doctors have been carefully observing the effects of Virol, and proving its *permanent* good results over long periods of time.

The result is that they have enormously increased their use of Virol, until the prescribed portions in Hospitals and Clinics alone last year reached the colossal figure of 40 million.

School Children Need VIROL

The prescribing of Virol by Doctors is based on their knowledge that Virol not only contains those vital principles, including the three Vitamins, so often lacking in ordinary diet, but also supplies "every class of building material" in just that form required to create living tissue. Virol fortifies the whole system, strengthens the "weak spots," and builds up in convalescence.

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"PHOSFERINE is a Partner that never lets me down"

A. E. BEAMISH, the Famous Davis Cup International and Principal of the Beamish Correspondence School of Lawn Tennis *writes*:—

"IF there is a harder worked man at the present time than myself, I would like to meet him. During the day I am coaching at lawn tennis at Hurlingham, and in the evening I am hard at work in my capacity of Principal Adviser to the Beamish Correspondence School of Lawn Tennis. Tennis instruction entails a greater mental than physical strain, and in this connection I find that Phosferine is an invaluable ally—a 'partner' that never lets me down and whose excellent 'service' I can always rely upon. Good health is essential for all work and play, and in my case I rely upon Phosferine—a splendid tonic which I strongly recommend to everyone."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. It makes you eat better and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Exhaustion, Debility, Mental Exhaustion, Maternity Weakness, Weak Digestion, Neuralgia, Loss of Appetite, Lassitude, Neuritis, Faintness, Brain-fag, Nerve Shock, Rheumatism, Malaria, Headache, Anæmia, Sciatica.

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

PROPRIETORS: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND. INDIAN DEPOT: P.O. Box 451, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Razmak" with English mails of June 24, due at 5 a.m.

Bombay Teachers' Union, second annual meeting, Secondary Training College Hall 6 p.m.

Harwood League Football (1st Dn.)—Police vs. Swiss, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—(2nd Dn.) R.A.M.C. vs. G.I.P., (Mat.) Oval, 5.45 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 10.

Harwood League Football (1st Dn.)—Staffords vs. R.A., Cooperage, 5.45 p.m.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Mantua" at Aden.

SUNDAY, July 11.

18th Anniversary Celebration of Seva Sadan Gamdevi, Lady Jehangir to preside.

B. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from London of the 1st instant arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 7th instant and left there at noon the same day.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Aquilein" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Thursday the 15th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore China and Japan per S.S. "Sado Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Saturday the 10th inst.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows tht told mortality from 6 a.m of 7th July 1926, to 6 a.m. of 8th July 1926.

Disease Small-pox attacks 2, death 2, Cholera attack nil, death nil, Plague attack nil, death nil, Influenza attack nil, death 1.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 98.

Total mortality this day last year 65.

LATE MRS. LAXMIBAI SALUNKE.

Under the joint auspices of Chinchpokli Hindu Sabha and Rohidas Knyanodaya Samaj and Mill operatives of the Northern part of City, a condolence meeting in honour of the late Mrs. Laxmibai Sahib S. V. Salunke, will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Development Area on D'Lise Rd Near D'Lise Road Police Station. Mr. Amersinhaji Sisodia (Yogi Nirvikalpa) will preside.

EAST INDIAN CATHOLICS' MEETING.

A public general meeting of the East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein will be held on Sunday the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Thomas Baptista School Hall, opposite Papdy Church, Bassein, to consider what further steps should be taken to expedite the removal of the Portuguese Patronage from the aforesaid places.

Mr Joseph M. Almeida, has consinted to preside.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Major-General W. M. St. G. Kirke and Mr. D. R. H. Browne lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Wednesday.

Sir Jwala Prosad, Judge, Patna High Court, will officiate as Chief Justice during the absence of Sir Dawson Miller granted furlough.—A. P.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, President of the Responsive Co-operation Party, will stand as Responsivist candidate for the Legislative Assembly from the Bombay City and Mr. Baptista, Vice-President, for the Bombay Council from the University Constituency. —A. P.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Jaywant, High Court Pleader, Nagpur, has decided to stand as a candidate to represent the University seat in the Central Provinces Legislative Council on behalf of the Indian National Party. —A. P.

DON'T BE PUZZLED
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive cheap, and best. Free samples to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue, Back, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Eggs kind 15 annas per gross, Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL
16-3, Lakshmi Dutt's Lane,
P.O. Bagh Bazar CALCUTTA.

HIGH COURT.

DIAMOND RINGS IN DISPUTE

RIVAL CLAIMS BY OWNER AND PLEDGEE

Whether the owner or bona-fide pledgee in possession is entitled to property in respect of which the offence of criminal breach of trust is committed by another person, was the point discussed before the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Fawcett on the Appellate Side of the High Court when they heard an application presented on behalf of one Vasudeo Ganesh, a Marwari jeweller and money-lender.

A Russian Jew named M. Hotensky took two diamond rings from D. Morrison, the master-tailor of Messrs. Joonas Tyeb and Co., Fort, on the false pretence of purchasing it and promising to pay for it in a few days. He then pledged it with the applicant for Rs. 660, and absconded with the money. He was subsequently arrested, and on being convicted by the Third Presidency Magistrate on charges of cheating and criminal breach of trust, was sentenced to 5 months' hard labour. With regard to the rings which were recovered by the police from the applicant, the Magistrate directed that they should be deposited in the Court for 2 months, during which period any party claiming them should bring an order from the Civil Court in his favour, failing which they should be handed over to Morrison, the ostensible owner.

The Marwari now applied to the High Court to have the order varied in his favour.

It was argued on behalf of the applicant, by his pleader, Mr. Bhadkamkar, that the Magistrate ought to have ordered the property to be returned to the person who was in bona-fide possession, and that Morrison, the complainant, should have been referred to the Civil Court to prove his claim.

Their Lordships, in rejecting the application, held that as the offences had been judicially proved in respect of the property, it was entirely within the discretion of the Magistrate to decide whether it should be returned to the ostensible owner or to the person from whom it was recovered. He exercised his discretion in favour of the former who was cheated.

"If the misfortune should fall on one or the other, the better thing would be that it should fall on your client", observed Sir Lallubhai Shah turning to the applicant's counsel.

CHEATING BOY PEDDLER.

WOMAN SENTENCED.

Ratnamma Francis, a South Indian woman, who had three previous convictions on different charges was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday on a charge of cheating a young boy in respect of two frocks and was convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

The facts of the case are that a boy servant of one Mrs. Brown residing at Sassoon Docks was going towards Ballard Pier on Monday last with two frocks for selling them. The accused met him near the Taj Mahal Hotel, and asked for the frocks to have a look at them. After seeing the frocks, the accused took the boy to a four storied building where asking the boy to wait she went up with the frocks to show them to her mistress. The boy waited for more than half an hour; but as the accused did not return he began to cry. Another boy who came to the scene was informed of the incident. Both of them then boarded a tram car to go to Mrs. Brown's residence to inform her of the incident.

PAWNED FOR EIGHT ANNAS.

The accused was found sitting in the same car. The other boy went up to her and asked her about the frocks, and handed over the accused to the police. The accused took the police to a Marwari's shop where the frocks were pledged for As. 8.

The accused pleading not guilty said that the boy had given her the frocks for pawning them. She admitted to have three previous convictions.

The Magistrate passed orders as above.

SEN GUPTA-SASMAL QUARREL

DIFFERENCES SETTLED.

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The following joint statement been issued by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and Mr B. N. Sasmal.

"A misleading impression has been created in some quarters that, owing to some unfortunate differences between us at Krishnagar, we have separated from each other in the work of the Congress, in whose service we have laboured together for years in the past. We are happy to assure the public that our differences are wholly subordinated to the paramount national necessity and we are determined to work together as loyal comrades in arms."

In an interview with the Associated Press, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar said that he had no doubt the whole country would welcome the reconciliation, and that it would make for the strengthening of hands of Congressmen all over the country in working out the programme of the Swaraj Party in the forthcoming general elections.

AN EXAMPLE TO OTHER PROVINCES.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said, that to quote Mr. Goswami's now classic phrase "it was only a strife of tongues and not a clash of hearts". She had never any doubt that it would be settled in the admirable way in which it had been. She hoped that it would set an example to all other provinces where there were such differences.—A. P.

CHEATING ALLAHABAD BANK

CASE COMPOUNDED BY PAYING THE MONEY

Hearing was resumed on Thursday by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court in the case in which Colonel Commandent C. B. Williams who claimed to be of high relations was charged with cheating in respect of cheques drawn on the Allahabad Bank when there was not sufficient amount to his credit with the Bank.

At the last hearing the Magistrate suspecting that the accused was insane had ordered an examination of the accused by the Police Surgeon.

The Police Surgeon, Dr. Nunan, who gave evidence said that the accused was insane at the time he issued the cheques; but he was treated by witness. After the treatment there was no fear of his losing sanity again in future. The cause of insanity was the presence of a fragment of a bullet in the accused's left eye.

Mr. Velani, counsel for the defence stated at this stage that his client was prepared to pay up all the claimants. The amount was paid up in Court and it came to Rs. 624-8-0.

All the cases against the accused were, thereupon, compounded with the permission of the Magistrate.

PROF. SHAH'S APPOINTMENT.

CONSIDERATION POSTPONED TILL AUGUST.

On Tuesday evening the question of the renewal of Prof. K. T. Shah's appointment as University Professor of Economics was considered in camera by the Senate and the amendment of Mr. A. N. Surve to postpone the consideration till the meeting of the Senate to be held in August was carried.

In the meantime, the report submitted by the Committee to the Syndicate on the organisation and working of the School of Economics and Sociology together with the correspondence between the Registrar and Prof. K. T. Shah with regard to the continuation of the latter's appointment will be circulated to the members of the Senate for their information.

CASE OF ELECTROCUTION.

On Thursday afternoon, a serious accident occurred to three labourers at Haines Road working in the railway yard of B. B. and C. I. Railway which resulted in the death of one and serious injury to the other two. It appeared that Bhima Dhana, Luxmon and Bhagu were working on a crane when its rod touched the electric wire with the result that all the three received the electric shock and were thrown down. An alarm being raised, the foreman and others ran to the assistance of the three unfortunate men and rendered first aid but Bhima did not recover consciousness and died subsequently. The police being informed intimated the incident to the Electrical Engineer to the Government who immediately went to the scene and inspected the electric wires. The two other injured persons were removed to the hospital for treatment.

At an inquest held by the Coroner on the body of Bhima, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYM "B" WIN.

Oh! It was a windy day, and a wet one to boot. The ball was greasy and heavy and the mud was of the right constituency. Add to this a couple of depleted teams and a referee, and therein lies a tale. Football enthusiasm in Bombay has risen to a great height and nothing seems to daunt our players and spectators. On a stormy day a shaky umbrella is poor consolation and still poorer protection. With all this however there was a fair attendance on the touch lines when the second string of the Bombay Gymkhana met the Matunga Hindus. Weather conditions were all against a match and to make matters worse several of the players could not get down to the ground. The Matunga Hindus could only field half a dozen, while the Gymkhana went three better. Of course the Gymkhana had matters all their own way and won as they liked by fifteen goals, but the Matunga players are to be congratulated on trying to make a match of the game.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Police v. Swiss—Cooperage.
R. A. M. C. v. G. I. P. Matunga—Oval

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

LONDON, July 7.

In the match of the Australians vs. Worcestershire played at Worcester, the Australians made 197 runs (Root taking four for 61, and Bowles three for 42). Worcester replied with 47 for four.

CAMBRIDGE BEAT OXFORD.

At Lord's, Cambridge beat Oxford by 34 runs. Cambridge 178 and 191 (Duleepsinhji 36, Greenstock five for 77). Oxford 162 and 173 (Sellers 42, Jagger four for 34).

TORRENTIAL RAINS.

FLOODS ALL OVER THE CITY.

TRAM SERVICE DISLOCATED.

Rains this year, although late, have made up in a few days for their tardiness, although in the beginning they were very feeble. Very few think of the monsoon seriously until there are floods in the city and some sort of inconvenience is caused to them. About the end of last week there was excessive rain and its after-effects are still felt by the people and it will take some considerable time to put everything in order. The telephones repairs will take some time, as the underground cables cannot be put right now, particularly when the ground is covered with knee-deep water. Once the underground mains are opened, water is sure to rush in and more damage is likely to take place. Out of the many fire alarm stations in the city, 38 have still to be repaired, and unless there is a lull in the rains and the ground dries a little there is no immediate prospect of this being done.

Thursday morning began with heavy rain. As early as about 2 a.m. the rain began with great fury and lasted throughout the day, stopping now and then but only to gather more force as it were. The whole morning there was rain without intermission and the effect was soon seen and felt everywhere in the city. Most parts of the city were covered with water, its depth depending on the particular locality. In Null Bazar, Grant Road, Mandvi, Parel, Byculla, etc., there was more than knee-deep water and in some places it even exceeded. At others the roads were well covered with water and the pedestrians were caused a great deal of inconvenience. There was a partial stoppage of tramway traffic, and this accentuated the sufferings of the people. The tramway line from the Market towards Grant Road, Byculla, etc., was completely closed and there was no traffic in the morning. At Tardeo also the roads were covered with rain water to the depth of nearly two feet. The tram cars were overfull and victorias and motor taxis did a good business. The railway lines were also covered with water, and although the trains were somewhat late they continued running. If the rain continues in this manner, Bombay will have as much rain as some of the suburbs have had during the last two or three days. Up to the time of going to the press the rain had not abated; the skies are still dark, and menacing, and more rain is likely to fall. The rain continued throughout the day and night, though in the evening it was not so violent. The maidans, in the city and the many gymkhana grounds were full of water. Many of the railway stations in the city were flooded and in some cases water reached the level of the platforms, but there was no serious accident anywhere. The rain though heavy was not at all abnormal, and the floods are one of those yearly visitations necessary and beneficial for the health of the city.

All the same the rain is welcome, however one may complain. Up till 8 a.m. on Thursday 4.69 inches of rain had fallen in Bombay during the last 24 hours, but as there was very little rain on Wednesday, most of it must have been registered during the early hours of Thursday morning.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, July 8.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 6th July. 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to	
			1924	1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point	3 41	20 96	14 46	28 90
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	4 69	26 81	15 45	30 08
Esplanade (Gokal Tej. Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)			17 29	29 70
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 8th July 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m 29.543 inches (-139 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.445 inches (-174 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.048
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 75.9 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.6 degrees (1.9 below normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 76.4 degrees (1.8 below normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 95 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 89 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. WSW
Velocity " " 24 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 238 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 40 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy —10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 3.41 inches
Total rainfall during the month 14.77 "
" " " year 24.05 "
Weather Remarks— Rain

DEPRESSION MOVES WESTWARDS.

HEAVY RAIN IN CENTRAL PARTS.

SIMLA, July 8.

Yesterday's depression is still moving westwards and lies this morning over the north west of the Central Provinces. It has caused widespread, and locally heavy rain in the central parts of the country. The monsoon is vigorous also in the Peninsula and Lower Burma but has weakened in Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Kumaon Hills, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, Mysore, and North Madras Coast and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and Madras Deccan while a few falls have occurred in East United Provinces, Gujarat, South Hyderabad and South-East Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui and Kyaukpyu two inches; Tavoy four; Rangoon one and half; Bassein and Akyab three; Diamond Island four; Lashio one; Tezpur; Darjeeling and Cox's Bazar two; Mussooree one and a half; Chakrata one; Akola one and a half; Amraoti one; Khandwa two; Saugor three; Jubbulpore five; Nagpur four; Pendra two; Bombay three; Ratnagiri two; Mangalore three; Calicut four; Cochin two; Belgaum six and Chittaldrug and Mysore one.

Forecast:—Extension in the United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and into the Punjab.—A. P.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON THR THE 8TH OF JULY 1926

STATIONS	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	..	0	0.23	—0.23	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	0	1.09	—1.09	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	0.89	3.71	—2.82	34.77
Lahore ..	..	0.05	2.90	—2.85	19.02
Hissar ..	..	1.61	2.42	—0.91	14.47
Ambala ..	..	0.05	5.94	—5.89	30.49
Delhi ..	..	0.11	5.18	—5.07	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	..	1.32	4.72	—3.40	26.90
Mainpuri ..	..	0.20	4.87	—4.67	27.07
Jhansi ..	..	1.16	7.51	—6.3	36.17
Cawnpore ..	..	3.39	5.24	—1.85	35.92
Allahabad ..	..	0.44	7.96	—7.52	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	0	0.35	—0.35	3.68
Karachi ..	..	0	1.09	—1.09	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	..	0.04	2.14	—2.10	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	0.76	3.92	—3.16	20.65
Jaipur ..	..	1.20	4.20	—3.00	24.21
Kotah ..	..	2.32	5.19	—2.87	28.23
Mount Abu ..	..	1.92	10.10	—8.18	60.76
Kathiawar—	..				
Bhuj ..	..	0.04	2.83	—2.79	14.39
Dwaraka ..	..	0	3.20	—3.20	13.52
Veraval ..	0.23	12.36	5.76	+6.86	18.80
Rajkot ..	..	7.70	6.56	+1.14	26.29
Bhavnagar para ..	..	0.76	5.93	—5.17	21.20
Surat ..	0.02	7.77	12.35	—4.58	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	0.81	1.56	6.90	—4.94	28.83
Deesa ..	..	0.12	4.16	—4.04	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	0.55	2.31	6.3	—4.03	29.10
Indore ..	0.22	5.26	8.18	—2.92	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore ..	5.48	7.22	11.61	—4.41	55.11
Saugor ..	2.75	7.87	9.62	—1.75	44.95
Hoshangabad	0.87	5.83	9.18	—3.75	48.83
Khandwa ..	4.32	9.16	7.45	+1.78	29.63
Akola ..	1.54	8.51	7.10	+1.41	81.35
Amraoti ..	1.09	5.40	8.58	—3.18	33.05
Nagpur ..	4.41	12.73	12.15	+0.58	46.97
Chanda ..	0.60	4.01	10.75	—6.74	51.90
Raipur ..					50.82
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	3.41	26.96	25.58	—4.62	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	1.85	54.29	38.35	—4.06	99.98
Mormugao ..	0.72	36.90	37.88	—1.28	94.95
Karwar 5th ..					120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	..	4.28	5.55	—1.27	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	6.00	5.57	+0.43	22.35
Poona ..	0.66	6.53	6.27	+0.26	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	5.68	5.81	—0.13	28.45
Bijapur ..	0.63	2.31	3.88	—1.57	20.90
Belgaum ..	6.35	14.37	11.52	+2.85	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	8.99	6.73	+2.26	27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur ..	0.20	3.89	7.75	—4.36	40.08
Hyderabad ..	..	1.74	5.96	—4.22	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	2.91	45.23	48.31	—2.88	125.68
Calicut ..	3.84	45.42	42.52	+2.90	117.16
Cochin ..	2.27	42.74	35.50	+7.24	114.51
Trivandrum	0.88	12.35	15.63	—3.28	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	..	15.71	8.98	+6.73	84.16
Madras Excluding Malabar & Mysore	0.46	4.30	6.02	—1.72	41.59
Masulipatam	0.05	2.34	2.26	+0.08	20.51
Bellary ..	0.11	6.24	8.95	+2.09	31.23
Cuddapah ..	..	1.65	2.9	—1.25	50.74
Madras ..	0.24	3.00	8.99	—0.99	36.37
Bangalore ..	0.86	1.77	2.61	—0.24	22.29
Coimbatore ..					
Trichinopoly	0.04	1.94	1.85	+0.11	33.18
Nagapatam ..	0.31	0.34	1.82	—1.48	54.9

ANJUMAN-I-MAHAFAZET.

PATNA, July 8.

A meeting of the members of the Provincial Anjumani Mohafazet was held here under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Nawab Mahomed Ismail, M.L.A. After some discussion a programme of work was decided upon and the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers of the Anjuman:—

President: Sir Syed Ali Imam; Vice-Presidents: Maulana Mahomed Sajjad Nabi Amir Shariat, Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, Khan Bahadur Nawab Mahomed Ismail Maia and Maulana Shah Mahomed Mohsin Sajjada Nashin, Dinapore. The General Secretary, Mr. S. M. Hafeez, Vakil, High Court, Patna.

A representative Executive Committee of 13 members has been formed including Khan Bahadur Sarfraz Husain Khan, M.L.A., Mr. Athar Hussain, M.L.C. (Sasaram), Mr. S. M. Jafar (Muzaffarpur), and Mr. Mubarak Ali, M.L.C. (Chapra).—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormusji and Co., Frere Road, Fort.)

OCTOBER.

8th July, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	16.52
To-day's Opening Rate	16.57
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	16.70
Difference	+.18

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Horaby Road.)

OCTOBER.

8th July, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	8.70
To-day's Opening Rate	8.72
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	8.80
Difference	+.10
Khandi Market	311-0-0
Sowri Market	310-12-0

CALCUTTA STOCK & SHARE MARKET

JUTES OPENES STEADY

CALCUTTA, July 8.

In the share market jutes opened steady and prices generally showed some advances on the quotations of the previous day. Buyers were more to the fore and full prices were realised and slight re-action set in towards the close. In coals very little interest was evidenced in this section but Raneegunge improved further on a sustained demand. In teas sellers appear to have withdrawn from the market on the reappearance of more buying orders. The tone however remained somewhat irregular. In miscellaneous no dealings of any particular importance was effected among the listed transactions to-day. Government securities were firm with a good buying enquiry prevailing. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—4 per cent new loan 1960/70 88/2, 6 per cent Londs 1931 107/4.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 26/4.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref 99.

Jutes:—Alliance 475, Auckland 234/8, Belvedere 488/8, Budge Budge 444/8, Clive 33/4, Craig 4/4, Dalhousie pref 147, Delta 460, Empire 52/12, Fort William 275, Hooghly ord 68/8, Hooghly pref 15/8, Howrah 37/14, Huksumchand pref 80, Kamarhatty 566, Kelvin 804/8, Lawrence 580, National 27/6, Northbrook 49/8, Orient 211/8, Reliance 59/8, Standard 399 Union 539.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 3/2, Bengal 452/8, Bokaro and Ramgur 13/8, Raneegunge 28/12, Union 15/4, Western 5/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven eighths pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty-nine thirtyseconds pence.—A. P.

BOMBAY TELEGAPH MENIALS

NOT REPRESENTED AT SIMLA POSTAL CONFERENCE.

On behalf of the Bombay Telegraph workmen Mr. Jhabwala had asked Government to give the workers the right of representation to the ensuing conference of Postal Service in Simla so as to voice the grievances of the lower staff before Government. The Director General now informs Mr. Jhabwala that he is "unable to accede to your request to attend the ensuing conference of Heads of Postal and Railway Mail Service circles in Simla. The conference is entirely one of Departmental officers in which no one else is entitled to take part." Mr. Jhabwala has communicated to Government that the findings of the above committee relating to and its conclusions regarding the Menial Service will not be binding upon tht men as they are excluded from being represented on the conference.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1926.

INSULTING AND UNPATRIOTIC

By seven votes to five the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has passed a resolution recommending to the Corporation to rescind its resolution of 15th October, 1923, relating to the boycott of goods manufactured in the British Empire outside India. The step taken by the Standing Committee is not merely a gratuitous insult to the Corporation and the City but also a fresh evidence of the need for a radical change in the constitution of both the Corporation and the Committee. The views, which the majority of the Standing Committee have expressed, are not the views held by the citizens in accordance with whose desires and interests the City's affairs are supposed to be administered. At its meeting last week the majority of the Corporation practically shelved the question of depriving the Government of the power of nominating members on the Standing Committee. The folly of that decision has been demonstrated by the impudent action of the majority of the Standing Committee. As was pointed out in the Corporation, the other day, the official nominees on the Standing Committee are more numerous than those in any of the legislatures. The Committee, in fact, is practically a semi-official body and its composition is a standing affront to the citizens of Bombay. Apart from the nominated members there are members representing the so-called Progressives who, as was revealed in Wednesday's meeting, not seldom out-official the officials themselves. The present Corporation, which hardly represents one-tenth of the City's population, cannot be called a truly democratic body. The Standing Committee, besides faithfully reflecting this defective composition of the Corporation, has, thanks to the vicious system of nomination, a distinguishing retrograde feature of its own which constitutes a mockery of local self-government. It is not surprising that a body thus constituted should make a laughing stock of itself as it did by its preposterous resolution of Wednesday.

The sponsor of the resolution was a Britisher. He naively declared that he would not say a word on politics because he was concerned mainly with the business aspect of the question. But that the purpose of the resolution was nothing else than political was clear both from its wording and the speeches that were made in its support. The original draft of Mr. Davis' resolution demanded the rescission of the Corporation's resolution on the sole ground that it had "remained practically inoperative and ineffective ever since it was passed three years ago". If the resolution had become a dead letter and if Mr. Davis was solely concerned with its business aspect where was the necessity of rescinding it? The truth of the matter is that there is an ill-concealed political design behind the resolution. This design is to advertise to the world as well as to the British people that the Indian political situation is changing in the direction desired by her rulers, that is, the country is gradually being reconciled to the policy pursued by them of denying it its freedom. That Mr. Davis should be anxious to be instrumental in advertising this wrong impression about the situation in India is only natural. The shameful thing is that there should be Indians willing to be victims of such self-deception as to make themselves abettors in this grievous wrong to their country. Mr. Boman Behram failed to see how there could be harmony between European and Indian members if there was the resolution always standing before them. If Mr. Boman Behram had carried his argument a little further he would have failed to see how there could be harmony between European and Indian members when the former represented a ruling race and the latter a subject race and when India continued to be wronged and humiliated as she is being wronged and humiliated. Dr. R. M. Mistry declared that they should no more talk of revenge but forget their old grievances and work hand in hand with their European colleagues. Apart from betraying a sad lack of the sense of proportion, Mr. Boman Behram and Dr. Mistry failed to realise the purport and aim of the Corporation's resolution. The resolution had no more to do with the British members of the Corporation or with individual Britishers than with the man in the moon. It was an expression of the national protest against a policy which relegates the Indian to the position of the under-dog to the Whiteman in every part of the Empire. It is directed against a system and not against any individuals or body of individuals. It is perfectly business-like *pace* Mr. Davis. Because its primary purpose is to encourage the use of indigenous goods. If the required goods are not available in India, the Municipality is in no way handicapped by the resolution. For even if the Empire market is shunned, the world market is open and the Municipality can get the best possible value for its money. Assuming, however, that, in some cases, it has to pay slightly more than if the British Empire were open to it, the citizens of Bombay would cheerfully bear the extra sacrifice rather than compromise their country's honour by refusing to give expression to the sense of humiliation that it feels not only at the treatment meted out to its sons and daughters in the Empire but also at the denial of freedom to its people at home.

The passing of the resolution of 15th October, 1923, declaring the boycott of goods manufactured in the British Empire outside India was the most patriotic achievement of the last Corporation. If Mr. Davis and his friends are anxious to promote a better feeling and understanding between Britishers and Indians the right course for them to follow is to identify themselves with Indians in the struggle they are carrying on to make their country a free and equal member of a British Commonwealth of Nations and not, as it is now, a humiliated, insulted and exploited part of an Empire in which the Whites have a monopoly of power, privilege and prestige. They will not attain their object if they expect the Indians to be false to themselves and their country by acquiescing in its dishonour and refusing to take every possible measure to vindicate its self-respect and to bring pressure to bear on those who persist in their policy of wronging and humiliating it. It is difficult to imagine that the members of the present Corporation will be so dead to the call of patriotism as to undo the good work of their predecessors by countenancing the recommendation of the Standing Committee. Far from stultifying themselves in the eyes of their countrymen, they will, we have no doubt, denounce the action of the Standing Committee and take steps to see that the 1923 resolution is no longer allowed to remain the dead letter that it has remained, thanks to the defiant attitude of the Municipal Commissioner and the reprehensible negligence of the Standing Committee, but is vigorously carried into effect.

IN WHOSE SERVICE?

The Minister of Education in our local Dyarchy is in introspective mood. "What am I", he has evidently asked himself, "am I the servant of the Government, that is, the bureaucracy, or am I the servant of the people?" We welcome this introspection, but we are not sure if Mr. Jadhav found the right answer when he hastened to assure the good people of Bijapur the other day that he was on their side, on the side of the people. "Man, know thyself" was the wise dictum laid down by an ancient Greek philosopher, and although it is all to the good that Mr. Jadhav should make a public attempt to know himself, we are afraid he must seriously disabuse himself of the idea that in the process of interpreting to the public what he and the whole ministerial tribe are, he can fool all the people all the time. He declared at Bijapur in his reply to the address of welcome from the District Local Board: "It is a mistake to say that the Ministers are the servants of Government". He assured them that they were the servants of the people. He ascended to altitudes of the highest political rectitude and observed: "When the people lose confidence in me I will lay down my office". The public is well aware that Mr. Jadhav is safe in his ministerial seat, so long as he enjoys the confidence of the bureaucracy, so long as he serves as the most convenient liason between officialdom and the "Ministerialists", as Sir Maurice Hayward apostrophised once in a burst of candour that heterogenous group in the local legislature which defeats every progressive proposal by allying itself with the official bloc.

In the ensuing elections the electors will have plenty of opportunity of demonstrating whether they have confidence in Mr. Jadhav. He will take no risk, of course, in the choice of the constituency to whose suffrage he will appeal. We understand he is busy finding out a safe one, not venturing to stand again from the district which returned him. Is it due to the fact that his present constituents have discovered that as a Minister he has served the bureaucracy rather than the people? They must have found it easy to make that discovery because Mr. Jadhav's record in office is the record of a clever man who is obsessed by prejudice against a particular class and who has neglected opportunities of asserting himself as a Minister, preferring only to safeguard the job-hunting chances of the Non-Brahmins whom he always represents as being oppressed by a Brahmin clique. To him the Brahmin is the tiger and the Non-Brahmins the gentle sheep. Under this delusion Mr. Jadhav has wasted his opportunities and has served officialdom at the best man to get them a majority in the Legislative Council. His management of the Education Department has been grossly defective; his notorious interference in the recent Presidential election for the Bombay Corporation is far too fresh in the mind of the public to enable him to persuade it that he serves not the Government but the people. The Minister of Education will be better advised to desist from justifying himself as an "independent" man and to turn his attention to the routine work of the Departments supposed to be under his control.

It cannot be stressed too often that nationalist India has always considered that the Non-Brahmins have many just grievances which require immediate solution. If those Non-Brahmins who have kept aloof from the Congress will only realise that they as a class have no reason to feel apprehensive of their political future because after all the Non-Brahmins form the vast majority of the masses of this country, they will accelerate the cause of national progress in every sphere. Why should they hesitate in joining the Indian National Congress and working for the salvation of the country through that premier political organisation? They are mistaken in imagining that they will realise the legitimate aims of their movement if, in docile obedience to the demands of some of their self-styled leaders, they pursue their present policy of purposely keeping out of the main stream of political life in the country, because no sane Indian is under any delusions about the real intentions of the bureaucracy in regard to the development of genuine self-government in India. The Raja of Panagal, on his arrival in this city, referred in his reply to the Non-Brahmin deputation which waited upon him to the "object" of the political party in Madras which he leads. It is interesting to learn that the "Justice" Party seeks "to prepare the people for responsible government" and is anxious to see to it that "when more powers are transferred" no oligarchy but real responsible government will come into existence. Here is an aim which is included in the programme of the Congress. Then why is it that the Rajasaheb and his Madras friends, why is it that Mr. Jadhav and his coterie who continue to sing the "hymn of hate" against a particular class, do not abandon their narrow outlook and instead of serving the bureaucracy serve their country by espousing the Congress cause?

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

A NOTORIOUS MANIFESTO.

(By A. MAHARASHTRIAN.)

V.

The Gangapur telegram with responsive co-operation figuring in it was the first attempt to commit Mr. Tilak, who however reverted to his true self in the company of Mr. Das and Pandit Motilal at Amritsar. A more elaborate effort was made two months after when Mr. Khaparde returned from England and the notorious Congress Democratic party manifesto was prepared by Mr. Kelkar and published in the "Kesari" in Mr. Tilak's name. Mr. Tilak, however, was wary this time, and refused to sign the manifesto which belied all his previous utterances. The proposal to open the headquarters of this neo-moderate party in the Gaikwar Wada in June 1920 was also shelved for the time being as Mr. Tilak was not yet free from the entanglements of the Tai Maharaja and the Chirol cases. His death occurred exactly a week after he was entirely free, and left a legacy to the posterity from which Maharashtra will have to suffer for years to come. The responsive co-operation was then killed by Mr. Tilak's time by revulsion and Mahatma Gandhi's subsequent non-co-operation propaganda. Messrs. Kelkar, Munje and Khaparde junior at first followed Mahatma Gandhi in the hope of securing as large a slice of his Tilak Swaraj Fund as they could cajole him to give them and when that object was gained about the middle of 1922, the second revolt against Mahatmaji was initiated. Mr. Kelkar's position was peculiar. As editor of the "Kesari" he could not go against public opinion in Maharashtra, while as custodian of the Home Rule Fund which at one time amounted to seven lakhs he was controlled by Mr. Khaparde who was then reported to be aspiring to the Under Secretaryship of India in Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's Labour Ministry. It was then absolutely necessary to break off with Mr. Gandhi and the banner of revolt was raised against him at Akola in November 1922. They had not, however, sufficient confidence in themselves to form a new party and so attached themselves to Messrs. Das and Nehru as members of the Swaraj Party. They soon found that Mr. Das was not their ideal leader as though he allowed them to go into Councils, he accepted Mahatmaji's non-co-operation and put an embargo on acceptance of office.

Bait of Office.

Mr. Das was too powerful to be trifled with and so the rebels of Poona and Berar held quiet while he lived. Mr. Das' death was a signal for fresh fissiparous activities and Pandit Motilal's insistence on party discipline speeded the revolt. Messrs. Munje and Khaparde toyed long with C. P. officials for ministerships, but Pandit Motilal was firm and Sir Moropant Joshi proved a stumbling-block in the C. P. Government. Finally the Hon. Mr. Tambe's appointment frustrated all immediate hopes and it was resolved to break away from Pandit Motilal's party at once. Mr. Kelkar of the "Kesari" was handy and through him Mr. Jayakar who sets a high value on "Kesari's" fame was induced to join. Mr. Patel's presidentship was the last straw on the Camel's back and the banner of responsive co-operation was unfurled simultaneously at Bombay, Poona, Amraoti and Nagpur. They felt the pulse of the nation in the Cawnpore Congress and are now engaged in enlarging their party by enrolling all kind of office-hunters for election purposes. The bait of ministerships has been a great attraction, as if everybody joining the Responsive party is going to have some kind of office, and this has roused the jealousy of the old Liberals who hitherto regarded Government posts as their exclusive preserves. The recent announcement of the abolition of one Councillorship and one ministership in Bombay will no doubt act as a damper; but new Committees and Commissions will provide enough openings. Mr. Khaparde junior may yet be a minister in C. P. and there is nothing to prevent Mr. Kelkar becoming the President of the next Assembly.

Lack of Principles.

The third revolt has now done away with Pandit Motilal's dictation, and the irresponsible Responsivists of Poona and Berars can now openly negotiate an offensive-defensive treaty with Government. People are still in the dark as to the basic principles of this party or the exact definition of responsive co-operation; but principles do not count in practical politics in these days. Dr. Munje of Nagpur recently announced two grand principles, that he never speaks truth in public life and that one should act crookedly towards the crooked. It may be a hint to the people that others might behave towards the Responsivists in the same way. I have so far dealt with the rebels from the Swaraj party. There are other Independent politicians who are joining the ranks from different motives. Men like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Messrs. B. Chakravarty and B. C. Pal are proclaiming Responsivism mainly as a counterblast to Pandit Motilal's Swaraj Party. I shall deal with this wider phase in another article.

(To Be Continued.)

MINISTER OR CANDIDATE?

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION

(BY A TAX-PAYER.)

The impression is probably still current that the Muslims are still in the infant stage of political evolution when they could be cajoled and exploited by the beating of drums, garlanding, processions and other tinsel attractions peculiar to folk "tamasha". That impression seems to have suggested the recent tour, and the proceedings associated with it, of the Hon. Minister for Excise and Forests, Mr. A. M. K. Delhvi. But, fortunately, there are some intelligent voters in his constituency who can think for themselves and who resent both the manner and the purpose for which the Minister has, it appears, sought to exploit his official position. If these election campaigns, for that is the impression left on the minds of the intelligent voters of his recent tours in the constituency whose suffrage he will have to seek very shortly, could be fought out of the ryot's hard-earned money, good-bye to all forms of popular government. Is it fair to other candidates? Is it, in the circumstances, even possible to approach the constituency when a responsible Minister, fortified by his high position, employs the resources and influence of that high office for his own personal chances at the forthcoming election?

Electioneering Campaign?

I shall relate some of the incidents during his recent tour. The apology has been that the Minister undertook the tour to examine personally some aspects of the co-operative movement. If that was so, did he visit all the important places connected with that movement? If he did, how did it happen that almost every place he visited was full of and appeared to be clearly guided by people who have been known to work for his election? How is it visits were seldom outside the functions that were not pre-eminently Muslim? If he, here is further illustration, could go to Rander and avoid such a big item on his itinerary as the city of Surat, what was the omission due to? Could it be suggested that there were no co-operative interests to be found or investigated in Surat? Take the meeting at Rander itself. How was it conducted? Who were the people invited and were present? What was the general trend of the speeches on the occasion? The meeting was timed to take place at 9 a.m., the Government officials right up to the Collector were in attendance; by the bye they had to wait for nearly two hours and a half before the great Minister turned up. The attendance, except the Government officers who were of course in duty bound to attend and wait, was marked by a gathering predominantly Muslim and the general tone of the meeting betrayed the purpose. It was clear that the speeches or rather the statements were in the nature more or less of assurances for the forthcoming elections to the Minister. They made no secret of it. The local papers, I know of at least one, were inclined to be pro Delhvi, which definitely indicated it. And, the business of the meeting, if it had any, was a mystery unknown to any intelligent spectator who did not belong to the inner group of the Minister's admirers and followers. Why was that so, if it was some popular grievance or problem which the Minister was eager to investigate? How is it, may one know, that this sudden enthusiasm was displayed only at the end of the Minister's official term? Why was the tour limited to Gujarat only? If it was Gujarat, why was it that only some of the rural parts were visited by him? He visited Viramgaum. May we know why he discarded Ahmedabad? Perhaps because Ahmedabad was, like Surat, useless for him as they are both outside his constituency.

Wanted—Explanation.

Take another instance. He went to Alipore, a village solely populated by Muslims, but for reasons unknown he omitted Mandvi. The reasons are, however, made apparent by the fact that he found two obliging "influential" men and a local repoter who were taken by him from Surat for making the "tamasha" more attractive. But the days of the "tamasha" are over. Intelligent and self-respecting Muslims, voters particularly, have a right to demand a satisfactory explanation of these inequitable actions of the Minister. Even if it is suggested that the Minister was in some ways only stretching a point in his favour, was it fair to the voters that they should be asked to be present at meetings where the presence of high Government official marshalled by the Minister precluded the possibility of free and open debate and discussion of popular grievance? But this is not a question solely of the Muslim voter or his representatives. It involves the greater and the wider question of the constitutional position of the Minister. Are persons in the responsible and high position of the Ministers to be allowed the dangerous practices tantamount to direct interference with the voters' rights and direct injustice to the taxpayers and the other candidates who seek the suffrage of their constituency? Or is this merely another of the "tamasha" and not even a shadow of popular representation? If the elections are not just a farce enacted for the benefit of those who want to convert their responsibility into a personal interest the Minister's sudden enthusiasm and the beating of the drums and the "tamasha" should cease.

Notes of the Day.

The "Exhausted Soldier."

M. Caillaux has had a very good first night. His performance excited the greatest curiosity and evoked sympathetic attention. A queque longer than "on the first night of the most popular theatrical performances", in the words of the Reuter cable describing the scene, awaited the opening of the debate in the French Chamber during the course of which M. Caillaux made his spirited appeal to the French nation to make a determined effort to restore the country's finances. The consummate politician-financier who is now the French Minister of Finance is sure to have a good press ready to advertise his emotional appeal and his happy metaphor about the exhausted soldier not throwing down the knapsack because his country wants him to fight through will appeal to the very large body of middle class French voters and peasant proprietors. The question, however, is whether they will agree to be taxed further or demand that the industrial magnates should be the first people to bear the burden of M. Caillaux's new schemes. His intriguing declaration that although he agrees with the Expert Committee's Report, he is not going to follow it servilely is an indication that he has novel forms of taxation up his sleeve.

Friends Again.

It is good news that the Congressmen of Calcutta have made up their recent differences. We expected nothing less. It was clear from the very beginning that there were no fundamental differences on matters of policy and on the real issues before the country. The whole trouble was due to misunderstanding, and it is but natural that a genuine heart to heart conference has settled all disputes. We join the reunited Congress workers in their hopes of earnest work hereafter to make amends for the precious time that has been lost in futile and petty squabbles. The Swarajists elsewhere, too, should be on their guard lest at a critical hour minor differences are magnified into fundamental ones. They must ever bear in mind that now they have opponents not only outside the Congress but, alas, even in the Congress camp itself, some of them being ever alert to misrepresent Swarajists' doings.

Pity.

According to an Associated Press message, about a hundred Fiji immigrants, who returned to India last year, find themselves again stranded and helpless in Calcutta. It seems that these immigrants on their return to their homes in the Punjab and the United Provinces, were so subjected to social ostracism that they even prefer to go back to Fiji in spite of the galling conditions there. They have now come up to Calcutta, but having run through their savings during their enforced unemployment they find themselves in a helpless position. The Government, we are told, are not in a position to help them. It is a discredit to our social customs that our own countrymen of proved enterprise, hounded out of a foreign land by cruel treatment, should be ostracised by their own people and treated as worse than criminals. But Government, not labouring under any superstition, have the means, if they have the will, to help them in their distress. They cannot disown all responsibility in the matter. We trust they will assist them in finding the passage money if not employment in their own country. It is the first duty, however, of the Calcutta benevolent institutions to take the initiative in bringing succour to their distressed countrymen. It will be inhuman to suffer the immigrants to starve on the streets like dogs.

Why Four Only?

The Managing Committee of the Rockfeller Foundation of America had intimated to the Government of India that they should select six candidates from this country for scholarships under their scheme to specialise in medicine. The Government of India have evidently been unable to find a single suitable candidate in the province of Bombay or of Bengal of the requisite qualifications and have contented themselves with choosing only four, two of the these hailing from Madras, while the United Provinces and the Punjab are allowed the honour of finding one candidate selected from each of them. Why, when six scholarships are offered by the generosity of America, only four names should be suggested by the Government of India is a mystery which requires elucidation. Are we to understand that in Olympian heights it is held that Bombay and Bengal are so poor in the provision of preliminary equipment for medical studies that not a single research scholar can be produced in either of them?

Humour in Blue Books.

Government reports are mainly dry, but many have one interesting feature, and that is the manner in which some inconvenient facts are explained, or maybe explained away. In the Latest Triennial Report on the Administration of the Bombay Registration Department, for instance, the increase in the number of documents registered in Ahmedabad and Broach is ascribed, perhaps rightly, to good season; but the decrease in Larkana is attributed not to bad seasons—that may necessitate relief by Government—but to "deflation" or "reduced volume of currency seeking landed investment". A more mystifying cause is added, viz. "political nervousness". What the nature of that nervousness is the reader is left to guess for himself. Tagai Bonds have fallen abnormally from an average of 25,928 to only 2,122. And this is explained as being "due to grant of tagai by Government being restricted to real necessity". Who deserves more to be congratulated, Government on their economy and discrimination or the writer of the report on his ingenuity?

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

CORPORATION ASKED TO RESCIND ITS RESOLUTION.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S GRATUITOUS RECOMMENDATION.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai presiding.

Mr. H. J. Davis moved:

"That in view of the fact that the rescission of Corporation Resolution No. 6632, dated the 16th October 1923, would add to the good business name of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and lead to a better feeling and understanding between the Britishers and Indians, the Standing Committee recommend the Corporation to rescind their aforesaid Resolution."

Mr. Davis said:—

Every Member of the Standing Committee knows my views about the clause inserted in our tender forms on which I am asking the Committee to-day to express the opinion to the Corporation that it be rescinded and deleted from the tender form. My main reason for asking the business and financial Committee of the Corporation to take this action is because I regard this clause as most unbusiness-like. We should deal absolutely in the open market, free and unfettered, getting the best possible value for our money anywhere in the world. Had the instructions of the Corporation been effective and operative, in my opinion, it would have resulted in financial loss to the Corporation owing to the great restriction made in not dealing entirely in the open market. I therefore appeal to the business sense of the Standing Committee, who I feel sure, will have no hesitation in recommending the Corporation to rescind their resolution No. 6632.

Khan Saheb Kurtay seconded the motion.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai opposing said there were many resolutions of Government on the Statute Book which were not operative and yet they remained there on principle. The Corporation had passed the resolution to vindicate certain principles and it was not right for the Standing Committee to recommend its rescission.

Dr. J. V. Vora said the cause which brought about the resolution still stood and was not removed. The resolution was passed after a great deal of deliberation and in respect of public feeling. It was passed besides to express the public feeling against the attitude towards Indians by the Whites and it was for the latter to show good-will towards Indians so that the Corporation who passed the resolution might rescind it.

ECHO OF SOUTH AFRICA'S COLOUR WAR.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said the whole thing arose out of the treatment of Indians in South Africa. Neither the British Government nor the Government of India which was not Indian could bring the South African Government to its senses.

In spite of the resolution, he said foreign goods were coming to this country which was due to the political weakness of the Indians, but it expressed the ideal of the people and the realisation of the people of their economic and political servitude. He therefore, appealed Mr. Davis to remove the cause that prompted the Corporation to adopt the resolution.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram thought the time had come to rescind the resolution as the cause had to a great extent been removed. They should try to achieve harmony on both sides and that could be done, he said, by rescinding the resolution. South Africa was also coming round and a Round Table Conference was shortly to confabulate. He did not anticipate the result but until then he suggested that the resolution should remain inoperative except in case of South Africa. He, therefore, moved an amendment accordingly.

Dr. R. M. Mistry seconded the amendment.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay, opposing the resolution and amendment, said if the resolution remained in their Statute Book, it would remind the Municipal Executive to give the first choice to Indian-made articles.

The Commissioner said if the amendment was passed South Africa would consider it as retaliation.

The amendment was withdrawn and the original resolution was passed by 7 votes against 5.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

KEYNOTE OF LIBERAL COMPAIGN.

LONDON, July 7.

Ottawa.—A semi-official statement from the Liberal headquarters intimates that the constitutional question will be the keynote of a Liberal campaign together with the calling of the autumn session of the new Parliament if Mr. Mackenzie King is recalled to power and the appointment of a Commission to examine the constitutionality of the actions of the Meighen administration. It seems obvious that whatever party is returned to power the autumn session of Parliament must be held, and this is likely to prevent the attendance of the Canadian Prime Minister at the Imperial Conference in October.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE.

LONDON, July 7.

In the presence of the leading surgeons and physicians, the Minister of Health laid the foundation-stone of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, close to the British Museum. Major Ormsby-Gore said that if Britain was to continue the trusteeship of her tropical possessions, she must be more up-to-date. He hoped the school would offer ample opportunity for the research and training of students in tropical diseases.—Reuter's Special.

AID TO PRIVATE FLYING CLUBS.

LONDON, July 7.

Assistance given for the encouragement of private flying clubs was described by Sir S. Hoare in the House of Commons. He stated that agreements for two years had been made with six light aeroplane clubs, granting each a maximum of 2,000 sterling annually, for initial equipment, and a sum not exceeding £1,000 each, annually, for maintenance and also a grant of half the cost for replacement, not exceeding £1,000. A grant of £10 will be given to the club in respect of each member who qualifies for a pilot's certificate.—Reuter's Special.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO.

INDIAN BUSINESS TO BE SOLD.

LONDON, July 8.

The Dunlop Rubber Company has arranged to sell its Indian business to a new Company which is being formed in India for that purpose. Indian capital will be introduced, the parent company guaranteeing a dividend of six per cent. on the preference shares of the new company which will be offered for the subscription in India. This will involve a maximum contingent liability of £13,500 annually, but the whole of the ordinary share capital of the Indian Company will be retained by the Dunlop Company.—Reuter's Special.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES OPEN WEAK.

LONDON, July 8.

The foreign currencies to-day opened very weak. High records were established by the French francs 187.50 to the pound. The Belgian francs 196.50 and the lire 147.50, all being substantially lower than yesterday.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

English newspapers publish sympathetic comments on the death of Cobham's Engineer Elliott. The De Havilland Aircraft Company state that if no competent mechanic is available in Iraq a new man will probably be sent to Mr. Cobham from England.—Reuter's Special.

A Baghdad message says:—"Professor Bockh formerly Hungarian Minister of Mines and Geological administrator of Turkish Petroleum Company, left for London on Tuesday on the conclusion of a strenuous season of intensive geological survey of oil-fields. Drilling will now commence. He expects to proceed to Venezuela on a smaller mission, returning here in October to continue his work."—Reuter.

Lord Balfour presented Mr. R. Kipling with a gold medal of the Royal Society of Literature at the centenary banquet of the Society in London.—Reuter's Special.

The King to-day gave audience to Mr. Surendranath Mullik and also to Lord Lytton at Buckingham Palace.—Reuter's Special.

De Havilland Aircraft Company will send out a mechanic as soon as possible to join Cobham.—Reuter.

COAL DISPUTE.

HOPEFUL SIGN?

HUNDREDS OF MEN SIGN TO RESUME WORK.

LONDON, July 8.

There is a hopeful sign in the coal dispute. In spite of instruction of the North Staffs Miners' Federation not to accept the owners' new terms, hundreds of men signed, yesterday, at the collieries of North Staffordshire for the resumption of work.—Reuter's Special.

A PROTEST AGAINST VICTIMISATION

RAILWAYMEN'S FAITH IN MR. THOMAS

LONDON, July 7.

The Conference of the National Union of Railwaymen adopted to-day, a resolution protesting against the victimisation by the Railway Companies.

Mr. Cramp said the assurances given by the companies were flagrantly broken.

Mr. Thomas said nothing could be more dangerous and ruinous to the future of the country than to engender, in the minds of the men, a desire to get their own back. A resolution demanding the resignation of Mr. Thomas in relation to the National Wages Board award was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

The Yorkshire miners have solidly declined to resume on the coal-owners' terms.—Reuter's Special.

PLIGHT OF MILLS WITHOUT COAL

LONDON, July 7.

Over half the number of the cotton mills in the Bolton district are almost without coal and the slack with which they are supplied is in many cases unsuitable. A number of mills have converted their machinery to use oil-fuel which is found to be cheaper than foreign coal. The authorities have permitted all firms to continue, for a further week, on 75 per cent. of the normal quantity of fuel consumption, but owing to the shortage of supplies in Lancashire it is feared that consumption will soon have to be considerably restricted.—Reuter's Special.

HOW TO SOLVE MINING CRISIS.

GERMAN MINERS REJECT MR. HODGES PROPOSAL

LONDON, July 8.

Saarbnecken.—The German Miners Union has rejected the proposal of Mr. Frank Hodges that the international mining crisis might be solved by decreasing the working hours of the German miners. The Union was of opinion that it was impossible to equalise British and German hours owing to a complete difference in the geological, technical, and general economic conditions. The Union passed a resolution promising support to the British miners financially and otherwise to the utmost extent possible and instructing its executive to continue its efforts to export coal to England.—Reuter.

PURCHASE OF FOREIGN COAL

3 MILLIONS STERLING VOTED.

LONDON, July 7.

In the House of Commons, in the course of a debate on the vote of three millions sterling for the purchase of foreign coal to preserve the essential services, the Government spokesman declared that when coal arrived it would go to the small consumer and not to railways and other big undertakings which were capable of fending for themselves. He declined to specify the methods of purchase, lest attempts should be made to increase the price. It was being bought as privately and secretly as possible.

Labourite Mr. Hall moved a reduction in the vote of £300, and protested against the exploitation of the German miners to defeat their British comrades. The amendment was rejected by 243 votes to 118 and the vote was carried.

The House of Commons agreed to supplementary estimate of £433,000 in connection with the general strike expenditure.

THIRD READING OF EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

In the House of Lords, after expressing gratification at the Yorkshire Coal-owners' changed attitude, Lord Robert Cecil announced that Government would now proceed with the Eight-Hour Bill, the third reading of which would be taken to-morrow.—Reuter.

ASSAM COUNCIL

SHILLONG, July 7.

The Assam Legislative Council to-day passed the Primary Education Bill under which particular the area wishing to introduce the scheme of compulsory primary education is required without diminishing the current expenditure on this head to provide one-third of the additional cost by levy.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

BOGGED IN MORASS.

SEQUEL TO SPECULATIVE MADNESS.

LONDON, July 8.

Bogged in a morass from which it seems impossible to extricate it, was the description of the present situation in the cotton industry in the presidential address of Mr F W. Birchenough of the Cotton-spinners and Amalgamated Operatives' Associations at the annual meeting of the General Federation of Trades Unions at Dover. Mr. Birchenough said the speculative madness of financiers was strangling the industry. The speaker strongly criticised the last great lock-out in the woollen and textile industries and alleged that in proportion to the population there were more millionaires at Bradford than elsewhere in the Kingdom. Their millions were made out of raw and manufactured wool.—Reuter's Special.

AGA SYED JALALUDDIN

ROMANTIC PERSONALITY IN ASIA

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Referring to the decision of Aga Syed Jelaluddin, editor of the Persian weekly, "Habul Matin," in Calcutta, to leave India the "Englishman" says the "Habul Matin" is what Syed Jelaledin has made it. It is a reflex of his dominant personality. Few papers in Asia have exercised the same influence in moulding thought as "Habul Matin." The paper may justly claim to have revolutionised political thought in the world of Islam. Those who have followed closely the events in Persia, would have no hesitation in saying that it was "Habul Matin" that overthrew the old regime of the Shah and planted the seed of modernism in that country.

Aga Syed Jelaluddin is now 93. N either years nor infirmity has dimmed reforming zeal of this, perhaps, the most romantic personality in Asia to-day. He has waged war against policies which he has conscientiously believed to be unjust, but never against nations. Journalism would sustain an irreparable loss when Aga Syed Jelaluddin lays down his pen."—Free Press.

LAW'S FLAW

VAIN SEARCH FOR JUSTICE

CALCUTTA, July 7.

At the High Court Justices Rankin and Chotzner rejested the application of Mr. Bilas Chandra Bannerjee, an ex police sub-Inspector of Netrokona Thana, Mymensingh, who was convicted on a charge of mutilating and falsifying police diary and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. On the rejection of his application by the High Court, Mr. Bannerjee, after serving out his term of imprisonment, went to England and applied to the Privy Council for special leave to appeal to His Majesty-in-Council. Their Lordships of the Privy Council remarked that there were materials in his case which the criminal court of appeal should have looked into, and hence this application. Their Lordships held that there was no section in the Criminal Procedure Code under which the High Court could have jurisdiction to hear again an appeal which had long been finally determined.—Free Press.

BENGAL COUNCIL

SWARAJISTS ABSENT

CALCUTTA, July 8.

The Swarajists and most of the Nationalists did not attend to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council which discussed non-official resolutions some of which fell through owing to absence of members in whose names the motions stood.—A. P.

RAJA OF PANAGAL IN POONA.

POONA, July 8.

Owing to sudden change in his programme the Hon. Sir P. Ramarayanigar, Raja of Panagal, arrived in Poona by mail yesterday evening at 7 p.m. In spite of heavy rains over thousand persons had assembled to receive him at the station. Soon after the train steamed into the station he was enthusiastically cheered by crowd. After being introduced to the members of the Non-Brahmin party Mr. Baburao Jedhe, leader of the Poona Non-Brahmins, he was garlanded on behalf of about twenty public bodies including the Poona Non-Brahmin Club, Satya Shodhak Samaj, Depressed Classes Mission, Deccan Maratta Education Society, by their representatives. —A. P.

LORD IRWIN AND THE PEASANTS.

TORY TRIBUTE TO RUSSIA.

ABDUL KERIM'S FUTURE.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(BY MAURICE AMER.)

LONDON, June 17.

Lord Chelmford, part-author of the Montford Report which hatched the Government of India Act, is a sort of Vicar of Bray. He has served under three political parties, Tory, Liberal, and Labour. The Evolutionary Socialist Administration appointed him First Lord of the Admiralty. Acceptance of office under the MacDonald Government is not regarded by Tories as unfitting him for true-blue Imperial work, so he is now appointed permanent Agent-General in London for New South Wales.

LORD IRWIN AND THE PEASANTS.

Lord Irwin's speech, in which he installed his career in the Viceroyalty by what looked somewhat like a party speech, is the subject of a bunch of Indian and English comments. The Diehards and Flagwaggers grin in unison like the automatic toys of the pavements, at the "sly allusions" to the neglect of the peasants by the politicians. The Viceroy's words, it is said, have stirred the Swarajists and other agitators to urge more attention to the agricultural masses. It is true enough that politicians do neglect what Mr. Das at one time called the 96 p. c. in favour of the 2 p. c.

But what the Viceroy omitted to deal with was that modern fact that India is not divided into towns and country alone, but into privileged classes, agricultural classes and factory classes. The latter it is officially declared amount (directly and indirectly) 11 per cent. of the population of British India. It is an old device of Governments, anxious to resist advance, to retard progress, or to create reaction, to court the agricultural masses, in the hope that their remoteness from agitation, public discussion etc., combined with the reactionary influence of excessive toil, can be relied upon as factors for Conservatism. The time-honoured way of capturing these workers is to promise them the attainment of some tiny scrap of property, the enfranchisement of a long tenure, or "an improvement in the lot of the peasant millions".

If the latter is a sincere desire, why do we hear little or nothing of the urgent necessity for improving the lot of about 30 millions of industrial workers and dependents? It may be that Lord Irwin's allusions to the neglected agriculturists may produce for them the attention that they deserve; but it is to be hoped that it will also have the effect of securing attention to a workers' franchise, and attention to the rights and aims of the new population created by Industrialism, who are quite equally "the foundation of the economic property of India's millions".

ABDEL KERIM.

The famous "private fortune" of the heroic Abdel Kerim has now been proved to be of no greater value than £10,000.

ANOTHER MYTH DISSIPATED!

It is reported that the defende: and leader of the Riff people will be confined by the French in Madagascar. It is in one sense an outrageous decision; but, on the other hand, any fate is better than to fall into the hands of those insane barbarians, the Spanish.

FRENCH CHIVALRY.

I hope that by this time the readers of the "Chronicle" will not be ready to fall into the delusion of the Francophiles who credit France with any tenderness in her dealings with "rebels" or enemy belligerents. Damascus is fresh in the minds of all; and here is a little straw blown from the battlefields of the Great War.

It is from Mr. Leonard H. Nason, the author, to the magazine "Adventure" for Feb. 10th last:

"How the hell they'll ever have peace in Europe I don't know. After every war the winning side rubs it into the losers so that the losers just save up for revenge and then the war is on all over again. For instance, look at this pile of German soldiers' headstones. Why not leave the poor devils alone? The French won't let the bodies go back to Germany, and won't let the poor devils lie in peace. I don't know where these headstones come from. You see piles of them in old German sectors."

FRENCH FINANCE.

Despite M. Briand's device of powerful buying through American agents the franc steadily and as a matter of course descends in value. It must so descend,—or tend to do so even after a temporary rally,—all the time that French politicians refuse to adopt the obvious cure, to tax the French people. No party has, since the war, dared on such a course, dangerous because it threatened their votes in the elections to the Chamber. Those who think the "Socialist" bloc differ from other groups on parties can find no proof of it in the conduct of M. Herriot, the admirer of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. What M. Herriot did, was to attempt to bolster up the impossible by falsifying the accounts of the Banque de France. Some people say that his Government fell owing to that act. No sign of it appeared on the unperturbed surface of French "politics". M. Herriot became President of the Chamber and is again spoken of as the inevitable Premier. His return will be another triumph for Socialism and Democracy.

M. Briand is being tackled by the Socialists with his confidence tricks and his corrupt tactics in trying to capture the assets of the Banque de France. Tax as he is now forbidden to resort to, but surely the Socialists can teach him other resources of fishy finance!

TORIES IMPRESSED BY RUSSIA.

During the first burst of red fireworks over the Russian contributions to the Strike, the Lock-Out, and the Fund for Miners' Wives and Children, it was reported that one of the four favourable Tory M. P.'s had withdrawn from his advocacy of increased relations with Russia. Whether he has since withdrawn his withdrawal is not yet known; but the leader of the four, Col. T. C. R. Moore, is still advocating what the combined Report advocated in the columns of the "Daily Telegraph". That paper, commenting on his general conclusions, says: "It may be admitted freely that British opinion upon Russian affairs is apt to be coloured by recollections (?) of all that has passed since Bolshevism corrupted and destroyed the Russian armies in 1917..... Colonel Moore, however, would have us clear our minds of political prejudices in considering the question whether co-operation with Russia is not more to our advantage, as well as to Russia's". Col. Moore repeats the general misinterpretation of the New Economic Policy as the tacit abandonment by Russia of Communism. On the other hand, he does good service to the cause of a better understanding by many statements, such, for example as that the Government of Russia is emphatically stable, and that there is no prospect of any further violent upheaval. The internal conditions, he says, are those of perfect peace and order. He wants more trade done with Russia. The answer of the "Daily Telegraph" is in itself an admission that will make a few anti-Reds foam at the mouth; and which should also cause us to keep that wary eye cocked on the coming "Kiss and Make Friends" move. The "D. T." says:—

"A great deal of business is already being done with Russia."

SECRET FEELERS?

It is most devoutly to be hoped that no one is going to conclude from my tone that I shall be sorry to see the improvement of relations with Russia. It is part of the better and saner policy that we all desire. But such a move from Ministers

(Continued on page 10.)

URDU TEXT BOOKS.

ARE THEY REALLY UNSUITABLE?

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Thursday, the President before beginning the business of the day made a reference to the deaths of Mr. H. S. Dikshit and Mr. Umar Sobani, and said at proper time resolutions of condolence would be moved by members.

URDU TEXT BOOKS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the President and the Hon. Secretary Anjumani-Zia-ul-Islam stating that at a meeting of eight Muslim bodies held in Bombay on the 23rd May it was unanimously decided to bring to the notice of the Corporation that the introduction of the new Urdu Text books by Moulvi Abdullah Khan in Municipal Schools by the Schools Committee through their Secretary had caused unnecessary hardship, inconvenience and annoyance to teachers, pupils and parents; that although these text books were prescribed by the Government of Punjab, they were not at all suitable for the children of this Presidency as they contained Urdu phrases and words which could not be easily understood by young children; that the prices of the books were also exorbitant and constituted a burden on poor parents and that "from the scholastic and practical point of view" these books were not at all suitable; that the old text books published by the Himayate Islam, Lahore, had been in use in the Municipal Schools for the last 20 years and had proved an excellent medium for Urdu instruction besides being reasonably cheap and easy to handle. They added that notwithstanding protests, the Schools Committee had carried out this vexatious innovation and that the procedure adopted by the Committee in this matter was inexplicable and requested that the Corporation would be pleased to look into the matter and remove the anomaly.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved that the letter be forwarded to the Schools Committee for remarks through the Primary Education Committee. He said the old books were in use for the last 20 years and had given thorough satisfaction.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimker: "Question."

SOME DISCLOSURES?

Mr. Desai said the new books had been introduced without any reason, and he feared that Government rules in this matter had not been fully observed by the Schools Committee. He was afraid the Schools Committee had not read the books before introducing them. He had heard that these books were purchased from a relation of an officer of the Schools Committee and then introduced in Urdu Schools.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay seconded.

Mr. A. T. Janai, characterised the conduct of the Schools Committee as simply scandalous, as the books were hardly suitable for Muslim students of Bombay. He moved an amendment that the letter be referred to the Primary Education Committee for reprt in consultation with the Commissioner, and that the Committee be authorised to invite public opinion on the subject.

Dr. P. H. Meisheri seconded.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved that the letter be referred to the Schools Committee for consideration and report.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya asked the Corporation not to interfere with the statutory rights of the Schools Committee.

THE REAL REASON.

Mr A. R. Dimtimker said some of the statements made were misleading. He had gone through the books with Mrs. Shaik Tyabji and they had approved of them. The objection was really raised by Urdu teachers, as the old books were published by a Muslim firm and the profits went to them, whereas the new books were published by a Hindu firm and the profits went to Hindus. (Laughter.) That was the main question here. About the suitability of the books, he said, they were much better than the old books which were written 20 years ago, as Urdu language had made much progress since then. If any parents objected to the pictures of holy places then they had better take them out and frame them and keep them in their homes. (Laughter.). He, however, admitted that the new books were a little more costly than the old ones.

Mr. B. T. Desai wanted the matter to be referred to the Schools Committee as they were concerned in the matter.

Mr. Boman Behram's amendment to refer the matter to the Schools Committee was adopted.

CLEANING UGLY SPOTS.

The Corporation considered a letter from Messrs. Kanga and Company stating that on the Girgaum Back Road there was a chawl known as "Ramji Purshottam's Chawl" opposite the Prarthna Samaj, which was mostly occupied by women of low character who sang obscene songs and danced till late at night, thereby causing great nuisance to the residents in that locality; that opposite the chawl there was a Municipal school for boys and girls and that the existence of a den of immorality in the immediate neighbourhood of a school for young girls and boys was positively harmful and likely to have bad effect on the tender minds of the school-going children and they requested that proper enquiries might be made in the matter and the chawl cleared of undesirable persons.

Mr. K. K. Parekh moved: 'That in view of the fact that houses in Girgaum Back Road near Prarthna Samaj are infested with prostitutes and other bad characters and that the said houses are in the centre of a respectable locality containing schools, libraries for women and other institutions interested in social work, the Police Commissioner might be asked to take action in the matter, and that the letter be forwarded to him for disposal.

Mr. Parekh said the chawl was in the midst of schools and other institutions of public utility, and such persons should not be allowed to live there.

Mr. A. K. Pai said he himself had agitated in the matter some years ago, but nothing was done by the police.

The proposition was agreed to.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved:

That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the enormous traffic in contraband meat that is being carried on between Kurla and Bombay and he be requested to report whether it is feasible to adopt measures for putting a check on it such as rewarding the Municipal staff as well as the Railway and City Police staff for detecting meat smugglers and getting them convicted, the expenses for rewards being met from the amount of fines that will be recovered from the smugglers convicted as is done by Government in the Abkari Department. That the Commissioner be also requested to consider and report to the Corporation as to whether, as a precautionary measure against the importation of contraband meat into the City, it is feasible for this Municipality to take over charge of the Kurla Slaughter House and put it under the same control as the Slaughter Houses at Bandra.

The Commissioner said the evil had existed since a long time and it was not so great as was stated by the mover.

The motion was rejected.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

A RARE RUBY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A real Burma ruby, of deep red dye is always a rare gem to possess. There are rubies of many places but the deep-dyed Burma stone is always considered precious by the one who possesses it. If, in addition, a ruby should have something in it besides, it should open people's eyes in surprise. There is with me such a rare gem. The ruby is a true Burma stone, without a flaw, and one of the best of its types, but that is not all. Within the ruby, wrought in the water of the gem, appears the tiny image of man, dressed in a white pugree and with a white covering for the body. The face is somewhat dark in colour. The whole appearance strikes one as unique and marvellous; and the more one looks at the gem, the more the image in the stone comes out in detail. I have shown the stone to a high official in the Geological Department in India and he was astonished: he pronounced the ruby as a real one of high intrinsic value. I am prepared to show it to a few by special request and appointment.

I make bold to say that such a thing—call it a freak of nature if you like—has no parallel anywhere. In India where gems are held in superstitious regard, the stone should possess a value all of its own and its fame should soon spread. Such things are not seen from day to day and I write to evoke public interest in this rarity of nature. Altogether the gem should make a precious ornament on the finger of a Ruling Chief or other magnate or it may be solemnly enthroned for daily veneration. There are rubies and rubies in India, but this one surpasses all others both in value and rarity and invites public attention.—Yours, etc.

H.W.B. MORENO (M.L.C.).

2, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

GHATKOPAR NATIONAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

The ardour of the Ghatkoper citizens to maintain their National School remains unabatted as witnessed by the enthusiastic way in which they celebrated the School's anniversary last Sunday.

BASIS FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

MR. S. SRINIVASA AYENGAR ON WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

CALCUTTA, July 7.

Reviewing the proceedings of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayengar in an interview with the Associated Press said:—

"The resolutions adopted by the Working Committee afford an honest basis for the solution of the Hindu-Muslim question An important political expedient is furnished by the resolution which gives any community in the Legislative Council which is affected by an inter-communal question the right to vote for introduction or discussion of any inter-communal question to which three-fourths of its representatives in the particular legislature object This ought to prove satisfactory both to the Hindu Sabha and to separate Muslim organisations and there can be no justification hereafter for communal leaders running candidates to legislatures in opposition to the Congress. The burden is now shifted to the Hindu and Muslim members of the Legislatures who are not in the Congress and who will thus be placed on their trial.

AWAY WITH SECTARIANISM.

Another important resolution of the Working Committee which was initiated by Moulana Abul Kalam Azad was that the resolution of the Delhi Unity Conference should be the basis of propaganda for inter-communal harmony. These Unity Conference resolutions represent an attempt at the All-India solution and express the considered opinion of the representatives of all communities and of all schools of thought either inside or outside the Congress after most anxious consideration and after Hindu-Muslim riots and disturbances had taken place. All Hindu and Muslim leaders whom I hope to be able to describe as national leaders were party to those resolutions. Exploitation of communal feelings by educated Hindus and Muslims has gone on long enough. The average Hindu and Muslim villagers live in peace and never think of these communal conflicts.

The Working Committee has, therefore, adopted the third resolution and appointed a Committee consisting of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Moulana A. K. Azad to authorise publicity to educate people of India out of communalism and sectarianism into sound national outlook.

BEWARE OF SIREN VOICE.

The Congressmen all over India must be glad that the threatened split in the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has been averted by the admirable restraint and wisdom shown by all sections of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. India always looked forward to Bengal for lead and it would have been a catastrophe of the first magnitude if this dispute amongst Congressmen of Bengal had crystalised into two antagonistic parties. Our enemies, enemies of freedom and allies of bureaucracy and all those who have been trying to exploit Bengal for other than patriotic purposes have been completely routed by settlement amongst the members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. I feel confident that Bengal will not listen to insidious appeals that certain persons were going to look after. Hindus more than others or to siren voice that asks you to accept office at any price under foreign bureaucracy which denies your freedom."—A. P.

SARDAR MEHTAB SINGH

RETIRES FROM ACTIVE LIFE

LAHORE, July 8.

Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh informs the Associated Press that he has relinquished charge of the law department of Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and has retired into private life after five years continuous work for reformation of Gurdwaras. He expresses pleasure that all Gurdwaras under dispute have been declared Sikh Gurdwaras under Gurdwara Act and Central Gurdwara Board has been elected to manage and control Gurdwaras on behalf of Sikh community.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Customs officers of Calcutta seized on Tuesday four maunds of opium found in the engine-room of "Kamsang," a Chinese vessel. No arrests have yet been made.—F. P. I.

The report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act in Bengal for the year 1925 states that Rs. 1,04,994 and odd were deposited by the employers, out of which Rs. 85,380 were paid to the dependents.—F. P. I.

Before Justice Duval and a special jury at Calcutta Abu Hossain and others pleaded not guilty to the charge of murdering a Marwari during April in the Upper Circular Road with lathi blows. The case is proceeding.—F. P. I.

A Calcutta message says:—"One upcountryman who went to purchase something during the auction sale at Dutta Chemiral Works and was injured during the explosion, died this morning at the Medical College Hospital. This brings the total number of deaths to 7. Others are progressing favourably.—F. P. I.

The Additional Sessions Judge sentenced Jewanmia and nine others of the Gouripore Jute Mill to 7 and 5 years' imprisonment respectively on a charge of having committed dacoity in Barasat and carried away Rs. 10,000.—F. P. I.

Interesting discussion took place at Wednesday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, when Mr. S. C. Bose moved for approval of the scheme for the development of Manshatolla area at Kidderpore, involving an expenditure of Rs. 5,13,983. There was strong opposition to this motion, but the House eventually approved of the scheme.—F. P. I.

The steamer "Ekma" from Rangoon experienced rough weather throughout her passage in the Bay, and arrived in the Calcutta Port on Wednesday, one day later than the scheduled time.—F. P. I.

At a largely attended public meeting of the Hindus held in Kaliwai Dharamshala, Rangoon, on Sunday, a resolution was passed offering its heartfelt condolence to Shrecmati Basantidevi Das and the bereaved family at the sudden and untimely death of her only son, Chiraranjan Das.—F. P. I.

The Additional Sessions Judge, Alipore, sentenced Sonder Barik of Canning Town to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of kidnapping a boy and strangling him to death.—F. P. I.

The Bengal Government resolution on the Police administration report for 1925, states that there was a decrease in serious crime, and in this connexion reference is made to the effectiveness of the Goonda Act. Owing to an increase in the fast traffic, there were more street accidents, 1,575 being injured and 125 killed.—F. P. I.

A Trivandrum message says that the validity of the new Newspaper Regulation will be tested in a test suit to be filed in the District Court by the Press Regulation Repeal Committee.—F. P. I.

A Madras message of July 8 says:—Collins, an Anglo-Indian calling himself a journalist, charged with cheating three other Anglo-Indians by inducing them to part with various sums, amounting to Rs. 300, with promises of securing appointments, was sentenced on two counts to three months' imprisonment on each and a fine of Rs. 150.—F. P. I.

Report has been received of a dacoity at Murree on the night of Saturday last when an armed gang of dacoits is reported to have attacked the house of Khandchand, Accountant at the Lloyd Bank, and decamped with Rs. 1,000 in cash and goods worth Rs. 300. The police are investigating the case and it is stated some arrests have been made.—A. P.

Inquiries into the rumoured fracas at Matiari, near Hyderabad (Sind) show that there was nothing in the matter. The police officials had proceeded there only to arrest some "Badmashes" in some other connection. The story of the boycott of police is groundless.—F. P. I.

In connection wtih the Lansdowne Jute Mill strike at Calcutta which still continues, on the promise of enquiry into the ill-treatment meted out to them by their sardars, the strikers have promised resumption of work from Saturday next.—F. P. I.

A Negapatam message reports that the Madura Company have received a radio message from the "Teesta" sailing from the Straits that a deck passenger went mad during the voyage and killed two fellow-passengers.—F. P. I.

END OF HIGHWAYMAN'S CAREER.

MIRAN JAMALI SENTENCED FOR 28 YEARS.

REFUSES TO HAVE BRITISH JUSTICE.

The Jirgah of Baluchi notables, who were trying the notorious Baluchi dacoit, Miran Jamali, and his gang of desperadoes, who had laid Sindh by the dust, have given their verdict.

TRIED BY HIS PEERS.

The dacoits were arraigned on charges of dacoity, and attempted murder of police constables and stealing Government ammunitions. Jamali was ahrested in Kirthar Range on the inducement being given that he would not be placed for trial before any British Court of law but before a tribunal consisting of noblemen of his own tribe.

During the evidence Jamali stated that he was a Khilafatist, and he had to go his way when he saw the Government "persecuting" the Khilafatists for the political agitation they were carrying on in the country. They wanted to trouble Government, and they troubled the Hindus also as they considered that it would be a great harm to trouble the Muslims.

Jamali has been sentenced to 28 years' rigorous imprisonment, and his other brothers in arm have been sent to jail for varying terms of penal servitude.—Free Press.

MR. PATHIK IN UDAIPUR JAIL.

SUFFERS FROM EXCESSIVE HEAT

(From our Correspondent.)

AJMER, July 8.

Mr. Shobhalal Gupta, Secretary, Rajasthan Sevasangha, accompanied by Shrimati Vijyadevi and Mr. Ramsingh Varma, interviewed Mr. Pathik in the Udaipur Central Jail on 1st July. The noble patriot was cheerful as ever, but complained of the excessive heat and exasperating callousness of the authorities. Mr. Pathik and his friends in vain requested the State authorities several times for his transfer to a cooler and congenial place. The jail authorities' behaviour too is not happy. They withheld Mr. Pathik's several representations to higher authorities nor allow such references in letters. Consequently Mr. Pathik gave up writing letters altogether under these circumstances.

COMMUNAL TENSION AT PHULWARI SHARIF.

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR TO INTERCEDE

PATNA, July 8.

The following telegram has been sent to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi, by Mr. S. M. Hafeez, General Secretary, Anjumane Mohafazet, Bihar and Orissa:—

Serious communal tension prevails at Phulwari Sharif, District Patna. The Hindus insist on playing music before the mosque there during Rath Jatra procession on 11th July in spite of a civil court compromise and a decree in 1893. The Mahomedans highly resent this breach of compromise and time-honoured custom in the town held sacred by the bulk of the Mahomedans of this province. The police have granted license to the Hindus. The Mahomedans have filed a petition before the District Magistrate, Patna. Date fixed 10th July. I earnestly appeal to His Excellency to intercede in this matter and to settle once for all the question of playing of music before mosques in this province.—A. P.

APPEAL TO PANDIT MALAVIYA.

PATNA, July 8.

The following telegram has been sent to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya by Mr. S. M. Hafeez, General Secretary, Anjumani Mohafazet, Bihar and Orissa:—

"There is a time-honoured custom supported by a civil court decree of 1892 that no music shall be played before the mosque at Phulwari Sharif. This year the Hindus insist on playing music before the mosque in Rath Jatra on 11th July and are determined to do so. This is against the resolution of the Delhi Unity Conference and your pronounced views about maintaining the 'status quo' Phulwari Sharif is most sacred place of the Mussalmans in Bihar and any untoward incident therein would react on the situation in the whole province. Great agitation prevails among the Mussalmans. They have been kept under control till now. Please wire to responsible Hindu leaders to take immediate steps."—A. P.

LATE MR. OMER SOBANI.

GAVE HIS BEST TO MOTHERLAND.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S ESTIMATE.

CALCUTTA, July 8.

The following further resolutions were passed by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee which met again to-day:—

"The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee places on record its profound sorrow at the sad and untimely demise of Seth Umar Sobani whose self-sacrificing and patriotic service to the Congress and to the country have endeared him to all his fellow-workers and compatriots and in whose death the country loses an ardent and generous Indian who gave his best to the Motherland."

PROTEST AGAINST COLOUR BAR BILL.

"The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee records once again its strong protest against the action of the South African Union Government in proceeding with the Colour Bar Bill in spite of the unanimous protest of this country and the representations of the Government of India and assures the Indian community in South Africa that the whole country is behind them in their struggle to resist the insidious and dangerous implications of the Bill."—A. P.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE CONDOLENCES

The Hon Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee has sent the following message to the Press:—

The universally mourned sad and sudden death of Mr. Umar Sobani, Honorary Treasurer of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, greatly shocked the workers of the Central Khilafat Committee and Khilafat Press who assembled in the Central Office and devoutly payed for the soul of the departed and expressed their heart-felt sympathies with the reverved father, the brother and other members of the family of the deceased.

ANJUMAN SCHOOL CLOSED

The Anjuman-i-Islam High School and branches and the Karimia Library were closed on Tuesday last as a mark of respect "to the memory of the late Mr. Umar Sobani, who was a member of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

BENGAL CONGRESS CANDIDATES

CALCUTTA, July 8.

The following first instalment of candidates who have been nominated by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and approved by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee for the Legislative Assembly has been announced:—

Burdwan Division:—(Non-Mahomedan) Sj. Amar Nath Dutt.

Raoshahi and Chittagong Division....(Non-Mahomedan) Sj. Satyendra Chandra Mitra.

Chittagong Division (Mahomedan) Maulvi Amanat Khan.

Presidency Division (Mahomedan): Maulv Aftab Hossain Joarder.—A. P.

HAPPY RAPPROCHEMENT

BENGAL P. C. COMMITTEE CONGRATULATED

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee have passed a resolution congratulating the members of the Provincial Congress Committee on the happy settlement of differences that had arisen among them on the admirable spirit of co-operation displayed by all sections thereof in arriving at a decision which the Working Committee feels confident will result in a signal of success for the Congress cause.—A. P.

PRESIDENT FOR NEXT CONGRESS

C. P.'S SELECTION.

NAGPUR, July 8.

The Executive Committee of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee has recommended Dr. B. S. Moonje and Mr. Joseph Baptista for the presidentship of the Assam Congress.—F. P. I.

EDUCATION.

ART OF HANDWRITING.

A THING OF BEAUTY.

The Three Lamps of Handwriting, as we may call them, are legibility, speed and beauty; and of these three none is greater or less than another. Legibility has no need for justification; if we write what is illegible we are forced to write again. Speed is doubly justified: it has not only its practical advantage in the saving of time, it is also essential to that ease and freedom of line without which the distinction of beauty is hampered or lost. And beauty too must be present, because it can be; that, for beauty is the sufficient and compelling reason. Handwriting —by which is here meant the ordinary cursive of our daily correspondence—may be the lowliest art, but an art it is, and the one art which everybody must practice. Most of us practice it rather badly, some vilely; and that is not on account of its difficulty, for some degree of mastery in it is not hard to obtain, but because in our familiarity with it we have forgotten that it is an art. We appear to think, like Dogberry, that to read and write comes by nature; and so people are shy of consciously schooling their common handwriting in beauty, as though to do so were a violence to nature, a piece of conceit, an affectation. And accordingly the sight of beauty in the handwriting of our day has become and still remains a rarity, says a reviewer of Mr. Robert Bridges' book on English Handwriting in the "Times Literary Supplement":

CRAMP OF SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS

Free and easy, or formally beautiful—such is still it would appear, the limitation imposed upon our practice; among all these examples we find one only in which it is quite successfully evaded, and this one was written (by Cardinal Bembo or his secretary) 400 years ago. Whenever in our own day there appears an attempt—and certain of these plates show that it may be a very skilful attempt to rival the beauty of lettering that was once so common, the cramp of self-consciousness is nearly always perceptible; and this, both to Mr. Bridges and to Mr. Fry, is so distasteful that they seem to prefer to sacrifice, if it must be so, the exquisite iteration that in the old hands delights us like a poem.

The moral surely is that Mr. Bridges is trying to take us too fast. The tradition of beauty in a cursive hand has been lost for so long that we can only recover it by passing through a phase of uneasy stiffness, braving the cold eye of these critics as it lights upon our preciosity. For indeed it is the doom of beauty to look precious whenever it appears in an unaccustomed place; and it must be long before it can hope to be entirely natural and at home in our correspondence, our trivial manuscripts of to-day. Let it not be discouraged, say we; let us all go to school with the finest models of the great age before us, let us learn of them all we can, and in another generation Mr. Fry and Mr. Bridges will be fully content with the assurance and freedom of our children's style. To this end we could wish that we had been given many more examples from the hand of Cardinal Bembo and his like; it is with the help of such writing as theirs that our eyes are to be trained to see the difference between good lettering and bad, and this is the first stage and the indispensable beginning. An easily accessible collection of that kind is still wanting. The cursive handwriting of the Renaissance touched the highest point of beauty, and at the same time the highest of practical efficiency to which the art (in Europe at any rate) has ever attained; and until we have assimilated what it has to teach it were surely best to avoid the study of such hands as—but here we draw back, and the ox of silence is upon the tongue of indiscretion.

DEFECT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

SCRAPPY KNOWLEDGE OF STUDENTS

The annual meeting of the Association of Education Committees concluded at Harrogate in mail week, when, among other matters, the question of the examination of public elementary schools was debated.

An interesting discussion took place on a resolution submitted by the Executive Committee affirming it to be desirable that the children in attendance at junior elementary schools be submitted to an examination in the main subjects of instruction at least once during the course of their elementary school life, and advising local education authorities to institute such examinations.

Mr. A. R. Pickles (Burnley), in moving the resolution, said there was real cause for misgiving. Many normal children knew nothing thoroughly. Giving examples of inaccuracy, Mr. Pickles said that a boy strongly recommended by his teacher for a scholarship wrote that a famous general in the reign of Queen Anne was George Fairbairn, while another lad of equally bright parts wrote that Lady Astor married the Prince of Wales. (Laughter). Other children filling in names in a blank map of England wrote Italy for Devonshire, Colorado for Cardiff and Turkey for Sussex. (Laughter). What quality of advance instruction from eleven to fourteen years of age could they build on so unstable a foundation? If a child did not acquire habits of accuracy the adult would be diffuse and "sloppy" to the end of his days. After all, the normal child was the mainstay of the nation, and no quantum of distinguished scholars could make up for lack of sound training among the masses. The steady lapse into mediocrity was bad for England. He believed that one main cause was the failure of the internal examination system and the inadequacy of inspection. The public had a right to expect satisfactory results in writing, spelling, numbering, and elementary general knowledge and it was ridiculous to pretend that these could not be obtained without sacrifice of other things. "It is much better," he said, "to spread a lad's brain thick over a square yard than as thin as gold leaf over a square mile."

The resolution was adopted urging the Executive Committee to consider the question of provision at the end of the day for the education of children suffering from double or triple defects.

Councillor Peters, on behalf of Croydon Education Committee, moved a resolution declaring that the present unhealthy type of kinema film has an exceedingly harmful effect upon the subconscious mind of the sensitive child and is to an appreciable extent undoing the work of parents and education authorities in building up children with sturdy character. The resolution urged that the matter should receive serious consideration with a view to concerted action being taken by education authorities.

Mr. W. Jelland (Harrogate), seconding, said it was entirely a psychological question, and they should consider ways and means by which the censorship of films released for exhibition could be criticised and controlled from the psychological point of view.

The motion was carried without debate.

"SCHOOL SHOULD BE A LITTLE WORLD."

"The chief reform needed in secondary education outside the public school system is the strengthening, widening and deepening of those out-of-school activities which go to make citizens rather than scholars," said Mr. M. L. Jacks, headmaster of Mill Hill School, in an address at the Guildhouse, Eccleston-square, in mail week, on "Some suggested reforms in secondary education, with particular reference to public schools."

True education, he continued, could only come from a school which was progressively less a place where lessons were learnt and more of a place where life was lived. The school should be a little world—an image of the greater one.

EDUCATION AND THE FUTURE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—All who are vitally interested in the progress of higher education in India and who believe that one purpose, perhaps the main uprpose of that education is to prepare the youth of our country for the part it should play in the modern world will view the decisions recently arrived at by the Bombay University Senate, regarding the courses of study for the B.A. degree, with feelings of dismay. The ultimate effect of the resolutions of the Senate will be virtually to remove the subject of Physical Science from the curricula of most of our schools and not a few of our colleges. We may go further and say that the effect will be to eliminate the study of the principles of Science from our educational programme for all except the students of Science.

The position is, briefly this:: In the Matriculation examination the options under the heading of Science are Physics and Chemistry, Botany and Zoology, Physiology and Hygiene and Domestic Science. According to the syllabus laid down by the School Leaving Examination Board practical work by the student is required in all of these groups except Physiology and Hygiene. Again, a glance at the Syllabus will reveal the fact that the group Physiology and Hygiene is the least difficult of all the groups. It is natural, therefore, that this group will be favoured by the great majority of students and encouraged by the majority of head masters, as it entails less labour and little or no expense.

In the First Year Arts Examination the options are Physics and Mathematics, Mathematics and Vernacular, and History and Vernacular. One need not be a prophet to predict that the majority of students will choose the group History and Vernacular. In fact it is doubtful whether five per cent of Arts' Students in the whole University will take either of the other groups. The subjects of the First Year Examination in most cases will thus be English, Second Language, Vernacular and History. In the future, therefore, most of our students will pass through School and College without ever having studied the elements of Physical Science and without having had any acquaintance with the general principles of Science, for the present course laid down for Physiology and Hygiene is a poor substitute for the present course laid down for Physical Science in this respect.

A common criticism made against Indian Education of the past is that too great attention has been paid to book knowledge and that practical considerations have been almost entirely lost sight of. There is certainly a good deal of truth in the criticism. The changes that are now proposed will go a long way to accentuate the evil. It is hoped that it is not too late, even at this hour, to revise the decision of the Senate before the new courses of study are placed upon the Statute book.

The result of the Senate's deliberations shows how impossible it is for a body constituted like the Senate to find a proper educational balance between the many conflicting demands made by its members. It would have been much wiser had a select Committee of educationists been appointed to go into the matter in all its bearings and to draw up a scheme for the consideration of the Senate.—Yours, etc.

EDUCATION.

(Continued from column 6.)

in status. Or he vexed the managers and governors of the school and was discharged. Because of the abuses of these powers the teachers fought for and secured a living salary, regularly graded and certain increments, unification of professional qualifications, and security of tenure, with the result that, while the artificial and perhaps immoral stimuli have been abolished, nothing has taken their place.

It would be pure gain to the training colleges to have a stream of teachers returning from the schools, with leisure and freedom to analyse the problems they have discovered, and with experience wherewith to challenge the theories of the lecture-room. As their needs and their interests would differ so widely, so would the methods of the training colleges have to become more and more individual. The special interests which the teacher would bring back must be fed and nurtured at all costs, and the regulations should be framed in such a way as to allow all conceivable variations.

By such means Dr. Westcott's term of 14 years might be extended and its implied sting removed. It is difficult to see in what other direction we can look for such far-reaching reforms as would follow from this simple change.

NOBLEST PROFESSION OF TEACHING.

PERIOD OF EFFICIENT SERVICE.

"No one ought to be a schoolmaster more than fourteen years," wrote Dr. Westcott, although our central and local authorities in education legislate for a period of something like 40 years. The difference is considerable enough to set teachers thinking. Legislators, when they frame a Superannuation Bill, or calculate the annual wastage in the teaching profession and the number of new entrants required each year, are thinking, of course, not in terms of individuals but of a class. They are dealing in averages and relying on statistics, and their point of view is external and perhaps a little inhuman. Dr. Westcott was thinking of one man's life and the nature of his work, the incessant demand on his nervous energy, the daily challenge to freshness, good temper, and sympathy, the wearying isolation of the classroom and the narrow outlook of the common room. Few people, he thought, could satisfy the demands of the work for long but must give way to others, writes a correspondent in "The Times Educational Supplement."

An American writer of ten or twelve years ago came to the conclusion that the period of efficient service was even shorter than Dr. Westcott suggested. After making elaborate and systematic inquiries he advanced the thesis that the teacher rises to his period of maximum efficiency in three or four years, remains at the point only a very short time, and then a slow but steady decline sets in which reduces him to comparative inefficiency. Dr. Arnold's well known saying "When I find that I cannot run up the library stairs I shall know that it is time for me to go," is another expression of the same idea.

CHARGES AGAINST PROFESSION.

These are gloomy reflections, yet they are the opinions of a large part of the outside world. The University professors has long been a popular example of heaviness, and the charge has been gradually extended to include every grade of teacher. Grammar school masters have been caricatured all through the ages, and elementary school teachers almost since they became a part of the profession. Charles Lamb's query—"Why are we never quite at our ease in the presence of a schoolmaster?" seems to have been provoked by a chance encounter with one unfortunate pedagogue, but he gaily generalizes about the whole profession, and he bases his argument not on the individual but on the kind of work he is engaged in: "He comes like Gulliver from among his little people, and he cannot fit the stature of his understanding to yours." Modern literature has more than supported Lamb's playful charges. H. G. Wells, if he has, in "The Undying Fire," offered a striking tribute to one schoolmaster, has also in "Joan and Peter," suggested that most teachers are unutterably stupid, formal, artificial, and out of touch with reality. They are tired people who have succumbed to circumstances, and they pass in and out of his pages in an unbroken succession of futility. If "A Loom of Youth" reflects the opinion of our scholars then the spirit of condemnation exists almost from the beginning of the educative process. If Hugh Walpole's "Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traill" has any objective truth, then not only is the actual teaching futile but the teacher's personal life is a curse of petty animosities which are generated by the atmosphere in which he lives. And Paul Selver's "Schooling" contains the same dreadful picture of the teacher's life, in class, in common-room, in the world at large: it is a life which weaves a tragic web about the victim and from which he cannot escape.

The important point is not that these charges are true but that they are so widespread. If there is any truth in them, then not only are forty years too much for any man to continue in such work but even fourteen years may involve grave risks. Perhaps the novelists exaggerate a little. For other professions have not escaped the pillory—witness the legal and clerical professions, which certainly receive not less but rather more abuse than the teachers, and yet we go on believing that there are honest lawyers and sincere clergymen.

ART AND TRADE OF TEACHING.

Let us acknowledge here that, in one important matter, we are properly condemned. Teaching is an art, but it is practised by many who are not artists. Nobody need be a painter who has not a passion for painting, but circumstances make many people teachers who are intended by nature for entirely different work. The demand of numbers is large and must be satisfied somehow if the schools are to go on. If all teachers were artists they would escape the worst evils charged against them. For art is creative, and creation keeps all things new. Routine would not enslave but would be used in the service of ever new structures. Knowledge would not pall but would be new-shaped by entering into ever fresh relationships. Shallowness would not satisfy but would drive the artistic soul into ever new conquests. But if we are not artists we become tradesmen, and the trade of teaching is necessarily a mean and unsatisfying affair.

The way to secure this reform does not seem easy. Holidays are not the remedy for there is a natural tendency to regard holidays as a means of escape and to keep the holiday life and the working life in separate compartments this making the working life still more unsatisfying by contrast. Sabbatical years, or even sabbatical terms, are still far off, for their cost would be considerable, and administrators have so far shown little practical sympathy with the idea. Holiday courses and summer schools, so far as they are voluntary, fail to attract the very people who are most in need of them, and compulsory courses would be resented. Lecture courses suffer from the same cause.

Is not the only hope of solution to be found in our methods of training teachers? The present system concentrates all its energies on the early period, and turns out young teacher in his early twenties, asking no more questions throughout that long period of 40 years' service. Common sense suggests that the method is ludicrously wrong. There are comparatively few minds that would not stagnate under such easy conditions. The teaching profession, moreover, has steadily moved towards a condition of affairs in which stimuli to effort have rapidly diminished. In an earlier day the teacher who grew inert lost his pupils and with them his salary. Or he incurred the displeasure of His Majesty's Inspector and was reduced

(Continued in column 4).

Mother! Would you not be horrified at the thought of robbing baby of his birthright?

Breast-feeding is every baby's birthright and you will realise that you *must* breast-feed *your* baby, if you can, when you stop to think of the many and grave dangers to which artificially fed babies are exposed. Infantile diarrhœa, rickets and marasmus, which take such a heavy toll of bottle-fed babies, year by year, are almost unknown amongst breast-fed babies.

If you have insufficient milk; if your milk is too poor in quality to satisfy baby, or if you, yourself, suffer from fatigue or overstrain as a result of nursing baby, you will find a means of overcoming all these difficulties in Lactagol.

LACTAGOL, taken by the nursing mother, copiously increases the flow and so enriches the quality of the milk that the baby is fully satisfied, looks well, sleeps well and is contented and happy. It also strengthens mother and leads to a renewed feeling of vigour and well-being.

LACTAGOL
FOR EXPECTANT & NURSING MOTHERS

Is prescribed by doctors, recommended by nurses, and used in over 1,000 Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain alone. Taken before baby comes, LACTAGOL strengthens the mother in such a way that she is far better enabled to support the strain of baby's arrival and also ensures for baby firm flesh, strong bone formation and good, sound teeth. Obtainable from all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturers: E. T. PEARSON & Co Ltd., Lactagol Laboratories, Mitcham, Surrey. Agents in India—The Anglo-French Drug Co (Eastern) Ltd., P.O. Box No. 460 Bombay: P.O. Box No. 2139 Calcutta.

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"Golden Still"
Eau de Cologne

has a wonderfully refreshing odour of invigorating quality. Don't merely ask for Eau de Cologne but Grossmith's "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne—the product of nearly a hundred years' continuous improvement. Magical in relieving headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves.

Ask also for "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne TOILET SOAP, BATH SOAP, BATH CRYSTALS, and TOOTH POWDER.

Of all Chemists & Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors.
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.
Representative: WALTER WHITE, Bombay.

Just a cup-and a spoon and a little water cold or warm-and

HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
is made—in a moment!

As a rapid energiser Horlick's is essential to the man of action as well as the convalescent

In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Stores

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and fortifies health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

Give her Sanatogen

Would Sanatogen do her good, would it give her back health and strength? Let us see what physicians say about it:

In the "Medical Press and Circular" a physician writes: "Sanatogen is readily absorbed by the stomach and has an immediate and remarkable effect, shown by a steady increase of body-weight and of muscular strength and energy. At the same time, the colour is brought back to the patients cheek."

In the "Indian Medical Gazette" Dr. D. J. Jones writes: "I have used Sanatogen on a large scale for patients suffering from general physical debility and I have every reason to be satisfied with the results obtained."

Such gratifying success does not "just happen," it is the logical result of the way in which Sanatogen acts; infusing into the cells of body and blood exactly those elements — phosphorus and albumin — which spell: "Strength."

Give her Sanatogen, then you will give her new strength and a new lease of life.

At all Stores — At all Chemists

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The True Tonic-Food

Why you should choose a

B.S.A Bicycle

YOU GET a high-grade bicycle made throughout in the B.S.A. factories & backed by 70 years' reputation for reliability & workmanship.
the benefit of a vast organisation comprising seven large factories and over 23,000 employees.
cranks made from high-tensile steel and hardened by a special B.S.A. process.
steel forgings at all vital parts, giving the maximum strength and durability.
every component guaranteed perfect and interchangeable.
a bicycle with a world-wide reputation for reliability and long service under all conditions.
the B.S.A. 50 Years' Guarantee.

Look for this trade mark on the steering head.

Send for free illustrated catalogue to

Wellington Cycle and Motor Co., BOMBAY.

B.S.A. Motor Bicycles are world-famous for reliability and value.

A Mellin's Baby is a Happy Baby

That is because Mellin's is specially suited to baby's delicate digestion. Any doctor will tell you that if the digestion is right, baby is right. Start with Mellin's to-day, mixed as directed it is the best substitute for breast milk and contains everything needed for proper nutrition.

Mellin's Food

THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

Obtainable of all chemists.

Sample sent Free on application.
WILSON LATHAM & Co, Ltd., B'bay.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, July 8. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¾	57	8	0
Brass, English	1	57	4	0
Brass, English	1¼	57	0	0
Brass, English	1½	57	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	57	0	0
Brass, English	2	57	0	0
Brass, German	¾	56	12	0
Brass, German	2	55	8	0

COPPER.

	Bombay, July 8. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	½	58	8	0
Copper German	1	60	6	0
Copper German	1 1/4	60	6	0
Panchteka joint		28	8	0
Copper English Bars		52	6	0
Brass Bars		40	8	0
Pat Klai		67	7	0
Lead, Country		23	8	0
Lead Rangooni		24	8	0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	55	10	0
Koger Brass Metal	1	54	6	0
Koger Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		54	6	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		60	0	0

METALS.

London, July 7.

English Best Select Copper £62 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B. £57 3/16
Copper Braziers £74 1/4
Yellow Metal £69
Hard Spelter £31
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2
Tin Block £275 1/2

BOMBAY-CHINA-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

	Bombay, July 8.			
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	7	0
Finix	No. 6 1/2	0	7	3
Kilachand	No. 8 1/2	0	8	0
David	No. 10 1/2	0	8	9
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	9	0
Tricumdas	No. 10 1/2	0	9	3
Currimbhoy	No. 12 1/2	0	9	6
Tricumdas	No. 12 1/2	0	9	9
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	10	0
Kilachand	No. 20¼	0	11	0
Japan	No. 20	0	12	6
Japan	No. 32	1	1	6
Japan	No. 40	1	3	6
Japan	No. 40 1/2	1	4	9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 8.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76/14
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs. 93/12
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 101/12
5 per cent Loan 1935 Rs 102/10.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs. 103/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 108/5.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928 Rs. 106/15
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs. 100/11
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs. 101/14
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 106/6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 107/6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 108/8
6½ per cent. Bombay Devn. Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 113/2
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 86.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 103.
4 per cent Loan 1960-70 Rs. 88.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 7.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
July/Sept. sellers 15/7 1/2
Oct/Dec. sellers 15/9
Jan/Mar. sellers 16/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
July/Sept. sellers 15/8 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
July/Sept. sellers 15/9 1/4

LINSEED.

London, July 7.

Linseed, Calcutta:—
July/Aug. pair 18:1:3
Aug/Sept. sellers 18:3:9
Raw Linseed Oil:—
August buyers 33
Sept/Dec. done and buyers 33/4

LORD IRWIN AND THE PEASANTS.

(Continued from page 2.)

with the mentality of those now in office, or even of the Communist-hunters who composed the last Ministry, would have to be examined carefully to find "What is the catch in it". We do not want any secret war pact, even with Russia. The French approach to Russia wants equally careful consideration. A phrase or two in M. Poincare's "Memoirs" (1912), recently published, suggest a bowdlerisation of the Tsarist alliance. It is interesting to calculate how long it will be before Paris will possess a gilded "Nicolas Lenine Bridge."

The Franco—Russian Debt parleys are being carried on in all the old-time secrecy, and only vague rumours and deductions are afloat about them. It is said that the good pacific M. de Monzie, on whom so many British pacifists pin their hopes, has proposed that Russia shall agree to saddle herself with a sort of Dawes Scheme abomination, involving increasing payments to France starting from five million pounds per annum, to clear the debts incurred by her robber and enemy, the Czar. The Russians (in return for a firm agreement to arrange fresh Russian credits, which are an essential condition), are, apparently willing to "honour" Czarist loans which were absorbed in military extravagances and Imperialist adventure—to the extent of an annual payment of £1,600,000 per annum for 62 years. While the French are still trying all over the map for other nations to pay France: The French representatives are, it seems, very unwilling to guarantee any payments to Russia, even credits.

RUSSIAN "RED GOLD".

Mr. Cook, one of the Miners' leaders, has explained the nature of the Russian contributions to the Miners' Relief Fund. The Russian workers had decided on a regular contribution of a part of each day's pay to this fund. There are six million workers in Russia organised in such manner that they can be collected from, and they had contributed £380,000. German workers had sent £20,000 and were contributing weekly like the Russians; America had sent a first instalment of £10,000,—all these monies were people's contributions, not Governmental grants.

At the same time appeared the report of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Russian Union of Republics stating that, up to the date of that report, the equivalent of £362,000 had been contributed by the trades unions of Russia. And finally a letter in the "Daily Telegraph" from the Charge d'Affaires of the Russian Embassy, categorically declaring that no money whatever has been contributed by the Soviet Government to any British strike fund at any time.

In addition to the great response to the fund of Lady Slesser for the dependents of the miners, the miners are needing financial help for the men and the struggle; and they are receiving a good deal.

To quickly get rid of RHEUMATISM

You cannot possibly choose a better remedy for your rheumatism than De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, for these remove the cause of the trouble and thus effect a radical cure.

Another big advantage is that De Witt's Pills act so quickly. To-day you may be tortured and crippled by pain, but if you would take De Witt's Pills you would notice marked improvement in a few hours and in a few days all your aches and pains would disappear and your health and strength would be fully restored.

Ask your Chemist To-day for

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica or Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day.

WONDERFUL NEW LAXATIVE CURES CONSTIPATION

Never Gripes or Causes Pain.

GUARANTEED FREE FROM HARMFUL DRUGS.

EVERYBODY seems to be talking about Little Laxaliver Pills, the new vegetable Laxative medicine that is taking the place of harmful drugd purgative salts. Certainly the Pills deserve attention for they have proved invaluable in cases of Dysentery, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Morning Sickness, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Complexion Troubles, Spots, Pimples and a host of other ailments due to sluggish liver and a constipated condition of the bowels.

Chemists are now selling Little Laxaliver Pills at the very moderate price of 14 annas per box, and when you consider that a box contains sufficient pills to last two or three months you will certainly not delay purchasing a supply. Every member of the family will benefit by taking Little Laxaliver Pills. They never gripe or cause the least pain and their purity is guaranteed or, being machine made and packed, they are never touched by hand until they reach you in the sealed package.

Let Saturday be "Laxaliver Day" and so keep well.
BOMBAY STOCKISTS:—NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co. Jumma Masjid.

Lassitude-Beware!

When you get that "tired" feeling commence a course of

Burgoyne's Easton's Syrup

YOU are run down. You need a tonic, a strengthener and an appetiser. Take a course of Burgoyne's Easton's Syrup. The Iron, Phosphoric Acid and Vegetable Tonic Alkaloids which this favourite remedy contains has made new beings of thousands of people in India. A few bottles would make a new being of YOU.

Burgoyne's Easton's Syrup is obtainable from all Chemists, Bazaars and Dispensaries throughout India.

A Boon to Women

Horlick's Malted Milk gives invaluable service. It carries women successfully over the grave mental and bodily dangers of many critical periods of their lives. Horlick's strengthens the nervous and muscular systems. It makes new blood and invigorates the whole body

Made in a moment with hot or cold water

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK IN 4 SIZES

OF ALL CHEMISTS & STORES

Are you rheumatic?

When damp weather sets in, don't expect to be rheumatic! Guard yourself against such risk by strengthening the kidneys. Normally, rich blood circulates throughout the system, repairing and nourishing the tissues, and it is the duty of the kidneys to keep this blood pure.

Overwork, worry or changes in the weather, add to the burden. The kidneys may not be equal to the strain. They fail to filter out from the blood, uric acid and other harmful impurities, which cause backache, lumbago, sciatica and rheumatism.

Don't wait until these complaints develop. Immediately you begin to experience rheumatic twinges, urinary trouble, backache, or other sign of kidney disorder, use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and you will soon be well again. Better still, you can prevent kidney trouble by taking an occasional course of Doan's as a precaution.

INFLUENZA
Chills and Ague

rapidly yield to Phenalgin. Temperature is reduced, the restless, overstrung system tranquilised and steady recovery ensured.

PHENALGIN
REDUCES FEVER

Phenalgin is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving, nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 × 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists

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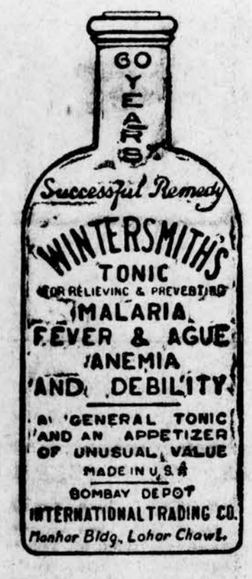

The Golden Key.

TO YOUR FORTUNE AND FUTURE.

Contains:—Who will become a lakhier or millionaire? Who will get hidden treasure? Who will be a rich man throughout? Who will get money suddenly? Method of preparing talismans and knowing daily future, how to know secret of success in any work, how to know lucky days. Who will live long etc. Price Re. 1-0-0.

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM B. N. Ry.

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super-Tax Experts.
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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

July 8.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, assumed charge of the office of Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind on the 19th June, 1926.

Mr. Ghulam Dastgir Khan Agha, Barrister-at-Law, First Class Subordinate Judge, Larkana, to be also Assistant Sessions Judge to exercise jurisdiction in the Court of Sessions established for the Larkana Sessions Division.

Mr. C. R. Jefferies to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, with effect from the 16th June, 1926, vice Mr. W. R. Jones.

Mr. Durlabhji Pragji Desai, Mamlatdar of Viramgam and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. A. M. Macmillan, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay on medical certificate for two months.

Mr. A. M. Macmillan has been permitted by the High Commissioner for India to return to duty.

Mr. A. D. Gorwala, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in Sind, is granted, with effect from 8th July, 1926, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for three weeks.

Mr. V. V. Gadgil to act as Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Deccan Canals, vice Rao Saheb B. P. Vagholkar.

The period of the temporary appointment of Deputy Secretary to Government, Development Department, Secretary to the Development Directorate, and Assistant Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, is extended for a period of one year from the 1st April, 1926, and that Mr. H. St. C Smith is to continue to hold the appointment.

Mr. Abdul Hamid, Executive Engineer, Housing Division in the Housing and Suburban Circle of the Development Directorate, is granted, with effect from the 1st September, 1926, or the date of relief, leave on average pay for one month and 21 days.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. V. Sakalker as an Assistant Inspector of Factories on probation for a period of two years.

Mr. S. Chuckerbutty, Assistant Inspector of Factories, has been granted leave on average pay for one month with effect from the 16th June, 1926.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to appoint Mrs. M. B Sukhthankar as Honorary Physician for Children at the Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, with effect from the 15th July, 1926, or date of assuming charge, vice Mrs. Lilian Eastwood, M.B.B.S. (Lond.), resigned.

Dr. N. H. Fairley, Medical Research Officer, Haffkine Institute, is granted by the High Commissioner for India leave for two months on half average pay on medical certificate in extension of the leave already granted to him.

The following Honorary appointments are made at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay:—

Honorary Physicians:—(1) Dr. S. K. Engineer, (2) Dr. K. C. Anklesaria, (3) Dr. R. S. Tirodkar, (4) Dr. B. B. Vodh.

Honorary Surgeons:—(1) Dr. H. J. Bhatia, (2) Dr. J. D. Dhruv.

Mr. Himatlal Bapulal Parikh, Executive Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for two months and four days combined with leave on half average pay for five months and two days with effect from the 11th October, 1925.

Mr. C. J. Rae, Assistant Executive Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for seven months with effect from the 29th July, 1926, or the subsequent date of relief.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was rain during the week in parts of Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Sawantwadi and Kolhapur. The fall was general, but more is urgently required for kharif sowing. Preparation of lands for kharif sowing continues at some places. Kharif sowing in progress in parts of Larkana, Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan, Bijapur, Dharwar, Baroda, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Sawantwadi and Kolhapur. Supply of water for drinking was adequate except in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Surat, Deccan, Karnatak and Baroda. Water for irrigation was insufficient in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Larkana, Sukkur, Gujarat, Deccan, Dharwar, Baroda and Mahi Kantha. Supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Hyderabad, That Parkar, Ahmedabad, Surat, Khandesh and Baroda. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating.

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